The New-York Times.

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RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE.

Preparations for Their Arrival in New-York.

GRAND MILITARY ESCORT.

Head-Quarters of the Embassy---Illumination---Reception and Ball.

The Japanese Ambassadors are expected in this City to-day. They will be welcomed as becomes the representatives of that great and mysterious Empire on their first visit to this the Yeddo of the Western Hemisphere. The arrangements made by our authorities and citizens for their reception are on the most liberal scale, and the panorama of their escort from their landing at the Battery to their head-quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, will probably form one of the most novel and imposing spectacles ever witnessed in this City.

PROGRAMME OF THE RECEPTION.

The Ambassadors will leave Philadelphia, accompanied by the United States Naval Commission and the Philadelphia Common Council, at 10 o'clock this morning, and taking the Camden and Amboy Railroad are expected to reach South Amboy about 12½ o'clock. There they will be received by the Committee of the New-York Common Council and others, comprising the Committee of Arrangements, and escorted on board the steamboat *Alida*, which has been elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and which will leave the Battery for South Amboy at the same time the Ambassadors start from Philadelphia. Several excursion boats are advertised to accompany the *Alida* on the trip, for the accommodation of those who are anxious to get an early sight of the Japanese. As soon as the Ambassadors are embarked on board the *Alida*, she will start for the City, taking the route between the Staten Island and Jersey shores, which presents some of the finest scenery to be found in this country. A splendid collation will be provided on the boat during the passage to the City, under the superintendence of Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel. Several tables will be spread so as to accommodate the whole retinue without crowding, and the food will be adapted to the Japanese taste.

The *Alida* will probably arrive at the Battery, Pier No. 1, at about 2 o'clock, P. M. As she steams up the Bay, salutes will be fired from Governor's Island, from the Battery, and from several steamers in the vicinity. The vessels in the harbor will all display their colors at masthead, by request of the Committee of the Common Council. On landing at the Battery, the Embassy will be received by the military of the City, comprising the entire First Division New-York State Militia, and numbering upwards of 5,000 men. The following is the list of regiments which will act as escort to the Embassy, together with the officers and the number of men to each:

	Men.
FIRST BRIGADE.	
71st Regiment, Light Infantry, Col. Vosburgh	488
2d Regiment, Infantry of the Line, Col. Robinson	309
1st Regiment, Cavalry, Col. Walter W. Price	291
3d Regiment, Hussars, Col. S. Brooke Postley	491
SECOND BRIGADE.	
5th Light Infantry, Col. Schwarzwaelder	429
6th Infantry, Col. Pinkney	400
12th Light Infantry, Col. Butterfield	250
4th Artillery, Col. Henken	334
THIRD BRIGADE.	
7th Regiment, Infantry, Col. Marshal Lefferts	875
8th Regiment, Infantry, Col. George Lyon	447
9th Regiment, Infantry, Col. Van Buren	200
55th Regiment, Infantry, (French,) Col. Le Gal	300
FOURTH BRIGADE.	
11th Regiment, Rifle, Col. Homer Bostwick	400
69th Regiment, Infantry	300
79th Regiment, Infantry, (Scotch,) new Regiment, Col. McLay	200

Two companies National Grays, new Regiment Brevet Col. Raynor.

The route of the procession will be from the Battery up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Union-square, and thence down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel. At Union-square the military will fire a salute opposite the statue of Washington, and will pass in review before Gov. Morgan. Extensive preparations have been made by store-keepers and others all along the route to decorate their premises, and Japanese and American flags may probably be seen floating from almost every window. The Metropolitan Hotel set the example early yesterday morning, and attracted great attention throughout the day by the 300 miniature flags, half Japanese and half American, that streamed from the windows fronting on Broadway. The Committee of Arrangements have published a notice to merchants throughout the City, requesting them to close their stores at 2 P. M., in order to enable their clerks to witness the reception. So far as we have been able to learn this request will be cheerfully complied with; in fact it hardly need to have been made, for the merchants of the City, as a general thing, have been accustomed to grant their clerks this privilege on much less important occasions than the present.

On their arrival at the Metropolitan the Embassy will be inducted through the main entrance, up the grand stairway to the first floor, from the windows of which they will witness the military procession, as it passes down Broadway past the hotel. The chief Ambassadors will be furnished with seats on the balcony, over the main entrance, where, sitting beneath a canopy formed by the intermingled folds of the American and Japanese flags, they can review the troops as they pass.

The streets on the route of the procession have been ordered to be thoroughly cleaned, and one thousand policemen have been detailed to accompany the procession, so that the most perfect order may be preserved.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE.

Messrs. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, who have been charged with the duty of showing the indoor hospitalities of the City to the Ambassadors during their stay here, have made their arrangements for the accommodation and comfort of their guests on the most magnificent, elaborate and extensive scale. The whole of the second floor, comprising 74 rooms, has been set apart exclusively for the Embassy, and has been fitted up in the most tasteful and elegant style. Over the door of each room is a banner inscribed with the name of one of the States of the Confederacy, with a translation in Japanese, and also an appropriate Japanese motto of welcome. On each door is also posted an enamel card, inscribed with the words "Japanese Embassy," and having in the centre the national emblem of the Japan—a round red ball. Along the whole length of the corridors, 360 feet on Broadway, and 200 feet on Prince-street, are suspended pictures and engravings, representing Japanese scenery, while overhead, in tasteful festoons, are wreathed the united flags of Japan and America. The stairways leading to the first and second floors are ornamented with bronze statues of warriors in armor, bearing the flags of America and Japan. The sleeping rooms of the four principal Ambassadors are south of the main entrance fronting on Broadway, while those of the sixteen officers of high rank are on the north end. Each of the Ambassadors is furnished with a suite of rooms, with baths attached. Those of the chief Ambassadors are the largest, and have been furnished in the most costly manner. The bed spread is of rich China silk, and was manufactured in Calcutta. The large room on the southwest corner of the second floor is to be the dining-room of the four Ambassadors. The sixteen next in rank will dine in room No. 1, first floor, fronting on the garden attached to the theatre. This room has been entirely refitted and furnished for the occasion and may be called *the* Japanese room. The ceilings have all been newly frescoed, and are adorned with pictures representing exclusive Japanese scenes. On one panel is a Japanese priest, on another a physician, on a third an officer of high rank, on a fourth, Japanese ladies, children, &c., all dressed in their natural costume. In the centre of the ceiling overhead is the coat of arms of the Emperor of Japan, and on each of the four corners of the pannel is the coat of arms of one of the four Ambassadors. Between the windows are mottos in Japanese, signifying Union, Liberty, Industry, Victory, Commerce, &c. The furniture of this room was made expressly for the occasion, and is, as far as was practicable, after the Japanese pattern. Between the windows fronting on the garden are two large China vases. Opposite this dining-room is the dining-room of the United States Navy officers who accompany the Embassy. Contiguous to this is the dining-room of the members of the Common Council and City officials who may call to pay their respects to the Embassy. The fifty-two composing the retinue of attendants, officers and servants, will occupy the wing fronting on Prince-street, and will dine in a large room set apart for the purpose on the ground floor of the hotel. This room, like the *others*, is adorned with Japanese and American flags, mottos, pictures, statues, &c. Measures have been taken to secure for the Embassy the utmost seclusion and privacy should they desire it. No one will be allowed to enter any part of the corridor of the second floor devoted to their use, without special permission. This rule will be strictly enforced, as it has been found by experience in other cities, to be absolutely necessary to the comfort of the guests.

The Japanese are said to be very fond of the music of the outside barbarians, and to gratify their taste in this respect, the Messrs. Leland have engaged ten of the best pianists in the City to play for them at such times as they may desire. A magnificent grand piano has been placed in the dining-room of the chief Ambassadors for their entertainment while eating their meals, while another is provided for the reception-room of the head of the Embassy.

All necessary facilities have been provided for the cooks attached to the Embassy, to furnish their masters with Japanese delicacies.

THE CONCERT THIS EVENING.

The proprietors of the Metropolitan have made arrangements for a grand concert and serenade to be given in honor of the Embassy. The entire front of the hotel on Broadway and Prince street will be illuminated with 2,000 colored Venetian lanterns, and over the main entrance will blaze forth, in large letters of gas, the word "welcome." Dodworth's Band, swelled to the size of 100 instruments, is to furnish the music. A grand reception and ball in honor of the Embassy has been arranged for the evening of the 25th inst. Invitations have been extended to the President and Cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors and Consuls, the Mayors of the principal American and Canadian cities, Governors of States, officers of the Army and Navy, Judges, lawyers, civilians, &c.

RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR.

The official reception of the Embassy by the Mayor and the City authorities will take place in the Governor's room of the City Hall, on Monday next. The whole interior of the City Hall has recently been scrubbed up, repainted, and whitened, and now presents a clean and wholesome appearance. The Governor's room, particularly, has undergone extensive improvements, being newly frescoed, richly carpeted and curtained, and having new and elegant bronze chandeliers pendant from the ceiling.

POINTS OF OBSERVATION AT A PREMIUM.

Already every available point from which a view of the distinguished Orientals may be obtained has been engaged—hotel proprietors and others having had no difficulty in leasing windows for the occasion at from $5 to $7 each. The purchasers are mainly strangers, the influx of whom into the City will be unprecedented.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The subjoined order gives the arrangements of the Police:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, New York, June 13, 1860. [*General Order No. 205.*]

To Capt. ——, Precinct No —. *Sir:* On Saturday, the 16th inst., the Japanese Embassy is to be received by the corporate authorities of this City, upon which occasion you will order the whole of your command on duty, in full uniform, (belts and batons,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

You will line the streets of your Precinct (if the procession passes through it) with three sections of Policemen, to preserve order and prevent vehicles from crossing it or impeding its progress.

Captains are required to be on duty with their respective commands wherever they may be stationed, and subject to the orders of the special aids selected upon that occasion.

The special aids are Capt. Silvey, of the First Precinct, having command of the force detailed from Pier No. 1 N. R. to Canal-street.

Capt. Hopkins, of the Sixteenth Precinct, having command of the force detailed around Union Park.

Capt. Trumbull, of the Eighth Precinct, having command of the force detailed in front of the Metropolitan Hotel.

The streets through which the procession passes will be posted at 12½ o'clock, precisely.

You will hold one section in reserve in the Station-house, to meet any exigency that may arise.

Sergt. Wm. H. Allen will be recognized as Aid for the day by the Superintendent.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
Daniel Carpenter, Inspector.

THE JAPANESE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Preparations for Leaving—Resume of the Visit—Peculiar Hospitality of the Philadelphians—Bothering the Japanese—Visit to the Chess Club.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Friday, June 15, 1860.

A notice that the Embassy is "packing up," and the vigilant guard of domestics, keeps the Japanese comparatively secluded this morning. But the hotel is run down with the horde of applicants for audience, having the avowed design of presenting trifles to the distinguished visitors, but really to get a good view of them, or procure a puff in the newspapers.

Of all the Japanese, Tommy has been the confirmed victim of an extended reputation. Since the reporters began to immortalize him, he has been completely overrun with attentions. The women bother him to death to write cards, shake hands, and pat their babies. The men wheedle him into visiting daguerrean galleries and stores, with the deep design of profiting by his growing notoriety. The poor boy has finally been obliged to stand on his dignity, to brush past those who would stop him, snub the ugly women, and refuse to write cards, because, as he told a person in very good English yesterday, "it is not the custom of the country." Tommy came very near losing the daguerreotype of his favorite girl yesterday. He had politely shown it to a person near him, who unfeelingly held it up for the gaze of the crowd, and allowed it to be snatched rudely by a boor who stood by. It was with the greatest difficulty that the treasure was recovered by the owner, who seems thus far to have attracted more attention than the Princes themselves. One of the crowds that surrounded Tommy was summarily dispersed by Lieut. Porter, a few days since, by the jocular announcement that one of the Japanese, who had just recovered from the small-pox, was about to pass that way! It needed no policeman to secure a wide berth for that Jap!

The Prince Ambassadors have evinced far more interest in their visit to the Mint than in any other employment since their arrival in this country. Their endurance of the long and tedious process of assaying their coin surprised even Capt. Dupont and the other officers of the Naval Commission. They even declined to go to the hotel for dinner during the assay, but took their rice and fish on the spot. The entire bearing of the Embassy impressed those present with their acuteness, intelligence, and high breeding. Every operation was explained to them with the utmost minuteness, and received their undivided attention. The artist made faithful sketches of such articles used in the process of assaying as could be represented by his pencil. The assay was conducted under the supervision of Col. Snowden, by Prof. James C. Booth, Jacob R. Eckfeldt, William E. Dubois and H. R. Lindemeeze, and at its conclusion Col. Snowden made the Ambassadors a parting address, presenting them with the coins of the United States described in my letter of the 12th, and wishing them a safe and pleasant return home. The Embassy returned their thanks, and expressed satisfaction with the result of the Assay. The "censor" stated that he trusted a system of just exchange of currency would be established between Japan and the United States.

During the day the censor tested some of our standard weights, and found that they compared with the Japanese standards as ten grains to 1.7 condarines, or one hundred grains to 17 condarines. The Japanese have a decimal system of weights and measures superior to our own.

This morning, wearied with the prospect of more visits to stores, and, I must confess, somewhat from a Japanese surfeit, I strolled up Chesnut-street to the rooms of the Philadelphia Chess Club. Announcing myself as a stranger from New-York, I was courteously received, and proposed to spend a leisure hour among the devotees of Caissa. But, even here the Japanese *furore* had extended, for I found that a delegation was momentarily expected to afford the Club an opportunity to view the Japanese chess, or *sho-ho-ye*. The members of the Club dropped in one by one, accompanied by four of Eve's fairest daughters, willing to undergo that "horridly stupid game" for the sake of a sight of the Japanese. They were not kept long waiting, for the distinguished visitors soon arrived, accompanied by those well-known chess-players, Messrs. Montgomery, Wells and Miles, who, after sundry failures, had prevailed upon four or five of the under officials to accompany them. After a general hand-shaking the Japanese were shown the *sho-ho-ye* men which had been kindly furnished for the occasion from the Athenæum Japanese collection. The board, which has eighty-one squares instead of sixty-four like our own, was improvised from a sheet of white paper divided into the requisite number of squares. By the aid of a list of the men, and a description of their powers furnished from the Athenæum, and by an extensive use of all the English the visitors could command, the proper position, and power of each piece was determined, and two of the Japanese were prevailed upon to play. The game, as most of our chess readers will have learned from the recent description in the Times, is much more intricate than our chess. There are seventeen more squares, and eight more pieces. The powers of certain pieces may be increased or diminished during the game; an opponent's pieces which have been removed may be replaced on the board, and there are other peculiarities which make the game one of great intricacy, and much more difficult than our game of chess. With many peculiarities of chess, however, *sho-ho-ye* is identical.

Despite the intricacy, the Japanese played with considerable rapidity, and astonished our natives with the celerity of their moves. They also evinced much interest and great intelligence in learning our game of chess.

The entire visit was one of the most quiet and orderly that the Japanese have yet made; and the ladies—to their credit be it said—so far from rudely pushing forward to scrutinize the strangers, drew modestly back, and surveyed the game from a distance. This is in strange contrast with the conduct of hundreds and thousands of well dressed females here, who obstruct the halls of the hotel and parade the streets incessantly, for the purpose of "seeing the Japanese." During the visit, the Japanese were understood to intimate that in Japan the Government employs teachers to impart the knowledge of *sho-ho-ye* to the people, who are extensively familiar with it.

The Philadelphia papers generally appear to have become unjustly indignant with the New-York reporters for telling the plain truth about the manner in which the Japanese have been treated here. They will probably discover when the Japanese get to New-York that the humors of large numbers of the populace are more illustrative of human nature than of local peculiarities. The city papers here have denounced the impertinent intrusion on the Japanese quite as much as any of the correspondents.

The Government appropriation for the entertainment of the Japanese appears to hold out well. Out of the $50,000 there yet remains $36,000. The cost of the journey across the Isthmus, chartering of steam-boat to go down the Potomac, and Willard's bill of $7,000, have altogether amounted to but $14,000. The following are the amounts thus far appropriated to entertain the nation's guests:

Congress	$50,000
New-York	30,000
Baltimore	10,000
Philadelphia	10,000
Total	$100,000

Can anybody blame Jonathan for trying to make something out of the affair in the way of business with these items to start with? O., Jr.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Friday, June 15.

The Firemen's torchlight procession, to-night, was a splendid affair. It included thirty-nine companies and twenty-two steam-engines. There were four thousand men in the procession, which was two miles long. Every man carried a torch or let off fire-works. The streets were crowded. The front of the Continental Hotel presented a dense mass of people. The gorgeous display of pyrotechnics, the thousands of torches and colored lamps, the screaming whistles, the deafening plaudits of the multitude, created a general enthusiasm which was most exciting. The Ambassadors viewed the whole from the front of the balcony of the hotel, and were highly delighted. All the Japanese were vastly pleased, but narrowly escaped being burnt by the fireworks. The four highest in rank in the Embassy sent for Mayor Henry to-night to return thanks for their Philadelphia reception. Mutual complimentary addresses followed, after which Councilmen Cutler, Trego, Benton and McIntyre presented the Ambassadors with Committee badges and rosettes, which were graciously received. Gen. Patterson was formally presented to the Ambassadors, who thanked him for the imposing military display, and expressed great pleasure at the whole arrangements made for their entertainment. Mayor Henry presented Simmi-Bugen-no Kami with a splendid silver salver and a birds-eye map of Philadelphia handsomely engraved.

O., Jr.

Preparations for the Great Eastern.

WHERE SHE IS TO BE MOORED, &C.

Selection of a proper location for mooring the *Great Eastern*, after her arrival at this port, has been a subject of some difficulty, on account of her immense length, her heavy draft of water, and the necessity of having her lie afloat at all times of tide. The first suggestion to have her ancored and moored head and stern in the North River opposite the Battery, was open to grave objections on account of the large number of sailing-vessels and steamers which are constantly passing, and the liability of collisions and accidents. The difficulty and increased expense of boarding her while at anchor was another objection which the public, at least, would be likely to make the ground of serious complaint. It was finally determined to have her placed alongside of the dock, and near the Hammond-street pier, North River, was selected for that purpose. The wharf is nearly 1,200 feet long, so that she will have plety of room, lying with head or stern in the dock, and be clear of passing vessels. To give the required depth it has been found necessary to dredge out a portion of the slip which the monster ship will occupy. A gate across the head of the wharf will enable the managers to control the multitude which will flock on board by issuing tickets of admission. There are various conjectures as to the time she will occupy in coming across; the majority of nautical men being disposed to give her full ten days for the trip. Large numbers will go to Staten Island on Monday and Tuesday in anticipation of her arrival, and to obtain a full-length view of the great ship as she passes through the Narrows. As soon as she is announced in the offing steamers will also start to meet her, which no doubt will carry crowds of passengers to Sandy Hook or the Southwest Spit. Should she arrive off the bar at a low stage of the tide, she will be obliged to wait for high water, which will give sufficient time for parties to go down and escort her up. The public expectation is on tip-toe, and indicates that the excitement attending the arrival of the *Great Erstern* will, for a time, eclipse the Japanese Embassy.

Another Jersey Mystery—Robbery and Probably Murder.

On Wednesday morning a black canvas traveling bag was found on the Paterson dock, which had been cut open—the articles it contained and the bag itself being stained with blood. The supposition then was that it had been stolen from the railroad cars, and that the blood was from a cut on the hand of the thief, made in the haste to get at the contents. From papers found in the bag, it was judged to belong to a Mr. W. S. Brown, who, it would seem, was transacting business for or with Messrs. Northup & Martin, Newark. Yesterday morning the bag was fully identified as Mr. Bunn's by Mr. Martin, one of the firm in Newark above mentioned. Mr. Bunn is a married man, about 35 years of age, with a family residing in Rathboneville, a small village in Steuben County, N. Y., where he had in operation a small flouring mill. He left his home on Monday morning last to go to Newark, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He had in his possession between $1,500 and $1,600 with to pay a note in Newark and one at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, which was due yesterday. It is supposed that he arrived in Jersey City, on Tuesday night, to take the 11 o'clock train for Newark, and it is now thought that he met with violence near the dépôt. He has always been regarded as a man of exemplary habits, and the worst apprehensions felt by his friends in respect to his appearance and the finding of his travelling bag under such alarming circumstances. The money which Mr. Bunn had in his possession was on the Sussex County Bank, of Newton, New-Jersey. Mayor Van Vorst, yesterday morning, directed Coroner Gaffey to institute a careful search in the vicinity, where the bag was found. The missing man is five feet five inches high, somewhat stout, and is well known on the Erie Railroad, on which he has frequently travelled, for the purpose of selling flour.

Acknowledgment.

We have received the following sums in aid of the poor family whose case was stated by a correspondent in the Times of yesterday

W. H. F.	$5 00	Josephus	$2 00
T. L. R.	1 00	Hawkshurst	1 00
E. T.	5 00	D. C.	1 00
L. M. C.	50		
Total			$15 50

PERSONAL.

Bodenstedt, the great German Shakesperian scholar, who visited England on purpose to inspect the Perkins Folio, has brought out a section of an important work, *Shakespeare's Contemporaries and their Works*, to consist of sketches and translations. The present installment comprises the plays of John Ford, with specimens of Decker and Rowley.

The Wisconsin Editors will hold their annual Convention at Green Bay, on the 16th of June. C. T. Sholes, of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, is to deliver the address.

Prof. Nathaniel P. Hill has been appointed State Sealer of Weights and Measures by Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island. He succeeds Prof. Alexis Caswell, who has resigned.

The Norfolk *Argus* announces the arrival in that city of Mr. Jacobs, having in charge two runaway negroes, who lately made a flying visit to this city.

Rev. Dr. Wayland has been chosen President of the Roger Williams Monument Association.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

Interesting Details of the Intelligence from Italy---Garibaldi's Successes.

The Chinese Rejection of the British Ultimatum.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamer *Niagara* reached her wharf at Boston yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock, and her mails were forwarded to this City by the morning train. We received our correspondence, exchanges, &c., at 5½ o'clock P. M. The telegraphic dispatch from Halifax, which we published yesterday morning, gave so complete a statement of the news by this arrival—which is to the 2d of June, three days later than had been previously received—that very little remains to be added. Our letters, however, and the extracts from our foreign files contain details of considerable interest, which will be found below.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Sicilian Revolution—What is Said and Thought about it in Paris—Position of the Emperor—The Naturalization Question in a New Phase—A Projected Canal Across the Isthmus of Darien—American Prima Donnas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

The tenacity of the Neapolitan Government in denying the successes of the insurgents in Sicily surpasses all belief. While Garibaldi is carrying the ramparts of Palermo, a denial is dispatched from Naples that he ever landed at Marsala! Now that he is in Palermo the Government sends out word that the insurgents are disbanded and in flight! But what is still more incredible, the Neapolitan Legation at Paris, here, at the centre where the truth is sure to be known, serves as the echo of these weaknesses of the Neapolitan Government. The Legitimist journals, which, the moment Garibaldi landed at Marsala, uttered the cry, "Civilization is suppressed," utterly refuse all other sources of information than the Neapolitan Legation. Every evening the editors, dressed in black coat and white neck-tie, repair to the saloons of the Legation, and there derive the inspiration for their morning editions. We are tempted to believe that the Legation simply cuts them little fragments from the *Epitome Historiæ Sacræ*, or from the *Metamorphoses of Ovid*, or some other antiquity, which they head "Latest News from Naples," and palm off on their credulous readers as a true history of passing events in Sicily.

It was this Legation that solemnly declared, after the battle of Calatifimi, "that the insurgent army was destroyed," and it was from this source that was derived the news that an agent of the Neapolitan Government had declared officially in the *Exchange* that Garibaldi had cut his throat, after which the agent was said to have advanced the price of the funds for that day to 112½. And this fixing of the rate of the funds seems to have been done with the air, "Take that or let it alone. If you sell at 110 you will be shot. We will have no doubting of our word that Garibaldi has committed suicide."

But now that the empire of the young King Bomba is really threatened with revolution—now that the King sees himself in danger of losing his throne—he has thought of a new plan for revenging himself on his rebellious subjects. He bombards the city of Palermo, destroys the houses, and kills the unarmed citizens. It was not thus that the ancient kings withdrew themselves from the coming storm. The great Sardanapalus, for example, threw himself upon a funeral pile; Nero caused himself to be poignarded by a slave, and Heliogabalus threw himself out of a window. The modern Francis will hardly resort to any such ultra remedy for his wounded pride. He orders his *alter ego*, the famous Gen. Lanza, to burn and destroy his rebellious subjects, and he then goes to work packing his trunks for a voyage to Gaeta. After which he calls his Cabinet together, and his Cabinet refuses to obey, and resigns. We expect soon to see within the walls of Paris—the general rendezvous of uncrowned royalty—this worthless remnant of decayed Bourbonism.

The cry has gone abroad: there is another *paletot Menschikoff* looming up in the East! The Prudhommes of Constantinople—to speak figuratively—are beginning to lounge around the tailor's shop of the Russian Legation, to be present at the sortie of the famous claret-colored coat which is to renew the scene of 1854. The protestations of the Russian diplomats and journals do not quiet the public fear; the alarmists absolutely refuse to be comforted. But as the 'sick man" is now dead, it is to be hoped that the Russian Bear will modify his manners a little in the presence of the cadaver, and at least substitute a black dress-coat for the claret frock.

The popularity of Garibaldi has so much increased during the late events in Italy that his name has become as much a bye-word at Paris as in Italy even. His biography and exploits in all forms imaginable are selling by the hundred thousand in France, and it is questionable whether the poor do not buy more of these productions than the upper or middle classes. But while millions of the people throughout Europe are cheered and overjoyed at his success, there are others higher in the social scale who tremble as each new step in the forward march is announced, and still others—ambitious monarchs and Generals—who burn with envy and jealousy. But not only is Garibaldi a man born to success, but he represents a great principle, which can be no more crushed out than himself.

For some time past we have been looking for a demonstration from the Emperor Napoleon of some sort on political affairs, but thus far the expectation has not been realized. There exists, for him, a necessity to do or to perform, at regular intervals, something dramatic, something that partakes of the *coup d'état*, in order to maintain at its proper elevation the position he occupies before his own people and before Europe. This morning he declares to the world through the *Moniteur*, in order to allay the excitement about any ambitious projects toward the Rhine, that he only, on the contrary, desires peace, and that he hopes all fears in regard to his intentions may cease. At the same time we are assured that he is preparing for publication a new and improved edition of his work on Artillery, as well as a Life of Julius Cæsar. In this latter work he will endeavor to fortify his own position as a democratic sovereign, by proving that Julius Cæsar was the same, and that out of such a position there can come nothing but good.

A discussion has arisen between Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, and the French Government, in regard to the interpretation of one of the provisions of the commercial treaty between France and the United States, relating to the disposition of the property of shipwrecked vessels. The case came up on some eighty thousand francs worth of property recovered from the wreck of the American ship *Luna*, lately lost on the coast near Havre. This property the French authorities, as is the custom, placed in the seamen's benevolent fund at Cherbourg, but the American Consul at that place claimed it officially for the underwriters of the ship, without having conferred with them on the subject. The French Government maintains that, according to the treaty, the Consul has no right to take the initiative in the matter; he can only make his demand after the owners of the property have given him the proper authority. The question here raised possesses a certain degree of importance, and has not yet been decided.

I have understood that the question of the Naturalization laws has again come up between an American naturalized citizen and the French Government, in such a form that Mr. Faulkner has felt himself called upon to make a strong protest to the Government on the subject. In this protest, it is said, Mr. Faulkner has proposed to the French Cabinet the negotiation of a treaty, in order to put an end to these repeated contestations, and, in view of their frequency, we believe that the new Minister could not more brilliantly inaugurate his official duties than in the negotiation of such a treaty. It is well known that the rule laid down by the late Mr. Marcy was that all persons who had left their native countries before they were old enough to have been notified to draw in the conscription, and became American citizens, would be protected by the American Government, if for business or pleasure they should ever return on a visit to the country that gave them birth. If, however, they had escaped after having been notified to draw in the conscription, or between the moment of drawing an unlucky number and passing under the flag, they were then amenable to the military laws of the country if they ever returned, and could not be protected by the American Government, notwithstanding the fact of their lawful citizenship in the United States. This, I take it, is the basis upon which the American Government is willing to treat; in fact, they could demand nothing more, for under the late Mr. Mason's Ministry, an American naturalized citizen who had escaped from France after having been notified to draw in the conscription, and then returned in imaginary security with an American passport in his pocket, was permitted to pass under the flag, and is now serving out his time, (if he has not bought a substitute.) Moreover, he was court-martialed for contumacy in running away after having been notified, and was condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine—a penalty which he suffered. This case, therefore, establishes a precedent.

But the French Government has never admitted as much. They contend, as to the other Continental Governments, that a man owes military duty to the country that gave him birth, and has no right to abstract himself from it at any time during his minority. The difference, then, between the two Governments is, that while France claims every man who has not yet done military duty, or at least drawn in the conscription, the United States claims the right of expatriation for every man who leaves before the period at which he is of age to do military duty—technically before the period at which he is notified to draw in the conscription.

In all the contestation, which have come up in Continental States, (and they are infinitely more frequent in Prussia than in any other,) and in which the American Government has taken a decided stand in favor of the claimant, on the principal above laid down, the individual has, in every case, been released, *but always by courtesy*—that is to say, the principle on which he was demanded has never in a single instance been admitted, but he has been liberated on some pretext which evaded the principle of the demand. Thus, in France, it is the custom when such a case comes before the *Conseils de Revision*, (the Military Boards for the examination of recusants,) to grant his release on the ground of ill-health or physical inability.

It is therefore time that a decision should be arrived at. France, which makes the pretension of standing at the head of European civilization, ought to be the first to admit this great principle, long since claimed by the American Government, *that every man has the right of expatriation*. It would not be surprising if France, notwithstanding the fact that her military institution is the basis of her Constitution, and the life and essence of the Empire, should yield on this point, in order to show her advancement in civilization, and grant the claim of the American Government. If France takes the lead, and establishes the precedent, there will no longer be any opposition to it on the part of Prussia and the other Continental States.

It may be said that one-half the official business of the American Legation at Berlin relates to these claims for exemption from military duty, while at Paris not a week passes that an application is not made for protection against enrollment in the National Guard or the regular army. A few days ago, a gentleman, forty-two years of age, and who had lived in the City of New-York *forty years*, was obliged to seek the protection of the Legation here against a threatened enrollment in the National Guard of Paris. These facts show the absolute necessity which exists for insisting upon a treaty regulation. Up to the present time the American Legations have been obliged to draw their arguments from the opinions and decisions of changing Cabinets, and thus the whole question remains in as complete a state of chaos as it did fifty years ago. Only, the number of contestations has increased from one a year to hundreds.

A new colonization and canalization scheme has just been concocted here for the Isthmus of Darien, which is maintained as much as possible a secret. This scheme, there is reason to believe, is a political one, looking to nothing less than the colonization of the Isthmus by Frenchmen, under the title of workmen, and the securing of French influence over the transit route. The scheme itself, as detailed in their programme, is so totally impracticable that every one must perceive at a glance that the talent of the concocters has all been spent on the programme and not on the system of canalization. The pill is gilded as much as possible. The programme, which I send you, is only circulated in private, and certainly was never intended for American eyes. The President of the scheme, M. Rien, who is a Breton, and a man of great intelligence and energy of character, has gone out to Central America, I am informed, under the assumed name of Anastase, the better to avoid awakening attention to his scheme, until he shall have secured the favor of President Ospina. A private farewell dinner took place at the Restaurant Vefour last month, to drink to the success of the scheme. The plan embraces the carrying out of several shiploads of sturdy Breton boys, as workmen, but who are in fact to become, in case of need, voters and soldiers. The canal scheme possesses all the beauty of French elaboration and French redundancy of ideas. It is worth as much, perhaps more attention, than that accorded to the scheme of M. Belly, for this one will draw profit from the experience of that, and may indeed prove more formidable.

Some of your Italian correspondents mentioned last Winter the names of a bevy of young American ladies who were studying music under the celebrated master Romani, at Florence, and predicted for some of them a brilliant career as singers. Among the names, I recollect those of Miss Greenough, Miss Bodenheimer, Miss Field, Miss Chapman, and Miss Fay. Two or three of these ladies, however, are not cultivating their musical talent for the public ear, and of this number is Miss Greenough, whom I have just had the pleasure of hearing at a private *matinée musicale*. Miss Greenough, who is scarcely yet a woman in age, and possessed of very much more than her share of personal beauty, is certainly a prodigy in music. Have we at last discovered an American prima donna? Garcia and Romani declare the affirmative, and I think it would be difficult to assert the contrary after hearing her. She excels especially in the quality of her voice. Let your musical critics fix the name of this lady and the prediction in their memories, and after another year's study abroad, they will perhaps have an opportunity of hearing in private, in New-York, Miss Greenough's marvelous voice. It is only to be regretted that she is not to appear in public.

MALAKOFF.

CENTRAL ITALY.

State of Affairs in Tuscany—Gavazzi's Denunciations—The Government and the Priests—The Pope and Lamoriciere.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

One of the best evidences of the altered condition of things here is the fact that we have such a man as Gavazzi in Florence, preaching against the abuses of the Romish Church, and the temporal power of the Pope. Language of denunciation, such as would cause this eloquent and fearless man to be mobbed out of Montreal, or Dublin, or other cities in half Protestant countries, is here listened to by crowds of Italians and rapturously applauded. It would seem as if his Holiness had in his own household some of the strongest opponents, not only of his rule, but of his whole system. As I approached the palace of the Pazzi family, on the evening of my first visit to the place where the meetings are held, and heard the clear voice of Gavazzi singing out into the thronged street, through the open windows, I could hardly believe that I was in an Italian city. Every word could be heard as distinctly outside as in, and the bravos were loud and universal. One of the rooms in the vast Pazzi Palace is the place where the meetings are held, but is not sufficiently large to accommodate the number of those who wish to hear Rome condemned. A great many young men are among the audience, and all, apparently, of the more intelligent part of the population. At first the Government hardly thought it prudent to allow Gavazzi to declaim in such a public manner; but as Rome is showing herself so unscrupulous in her mode of attacking the present order of things, it was concluded she ought not to be spared. Any one who has heard Gavazzi's fluent and intense eloquence, even when burthened and impeded by the difficulties of another language, can imagine what an effective power it must have when clothed in the glowing phrases of his native Italian tongue.

In the official organ here is just published a decree, discharging from their functions three Professors in the Faculty of Theology, in the University of Sienna. The offence proved against them is that they were using the influence of their position to promote reaction, and encourage a party whose professed object is to restore to power rulers, and put again into action a system of government which the population by their votes have again and again emphatically condemned. The journals here applaud the decision of the Government, and use the occasion to read another lesson of reproof and warning to those and all similar offenders against the public opinion which prevails. We are told, at the same time, that a number of arrests have been made at Terriciolo, a small town between Pisa and Volterra, of persons charged with attempts to promote political disorder. There are elements of mischief constantly active, and as there is occasion, the existing authority is obliged to exercise a greater degree of severity than it would otherwise wish.

The authority at Turin has not yet let Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, return to the care of his Tuscan flock. In fact the lambs do not seem inclined to stray from the fold, or to be in danger of being devoured by wolves, now that the shepherd is away. Perhaps the innocents are beginning to feel that there are wolves in the field who have clothed themselves in the Pastor's wool. Good Christians and good Catholics here are beginning to ask, Why can we not get along just as well without these expensive Bishops? Some go so far as to recommend that all those who have rebelled against the authority of the State, and favor the cause of Papal despotism in opposition to public welfare and order, be put into the same boat and sent off to Rome. The City of Turin, the capital of the Kingdom, has not only existed, but been blessed for ten years without a Bishop, and this with the addition of excommunication and curse of the Pope. It is probable that Bologna, now that Cardinal Viale Prela, late Bishop, is dead, will be able to get along for some time without another, unless one can be found with more of an Italian heart. Twenty thousand dollars a year will be something saved, besides a freedom is secured which should not be parted with at any price. In spite of the late Bishop's handsome annual income, it is said he left debts to a considerable amount. Cardinal Prela was spoken of as the one most likely to be the successor of Pius IX. in the Pontifical office. Bologna has already contributed no less than eight Popes, and can afford to be content to lose the opportunity to obtain additional honor of that kind. When Cardinal Prela was Papal Nuncio at Vienna, he succeeded in concluding the Concordat with the Austrian Government, which completely gave over to the ecclesiastical power and the influence of Rome the whole of the population of that empire. On his recall, it was supposed that Prela would succeed Antonelli in the office of Secretary of State, and consequently principal director of the policy of the Papal Government. To save the office to himself, it is said, Antonelli used his influence with His Holiness to get Viale Prela packed off to Bologna, there to nourish such hopes as circumstances might justify of some day coming to the Pontifical office.

There seems to be no opportunity for any of the ecclesiastics who are taking part on the side of despotism in the present struggle, to enjoy the fame of martyrdom—an honor which they would appear to covet, and even be itching for, but which they really do not want, and would not be gratified with if they did. They will only be told very emphatically, and if need be with some pretty palpable pulls at their long robes, that they will have to conduct themselves as good citizens like the rest.

It is a matter extremely uncertain at the moment whether Gen. Lamoriciere will still endeavor to carry out the enterprise which he has undertaken, or resign his command. His pious endeavors meet with but little sympathy in Italy, among those who have a particle of patriotic feeling—hardly a due appreciation even from the Papacy itself, and abroad they encounter little else than pity, ridicule and contempt. The difficulties connected with reorganizing the elements of which the army was originally composed were sufficiently great, but the mixed materials of which the additions consist, add a hundred new embarrassments. It is said that not less than thirteen different dialects are spoken by this polyglot crew. Some of the officers, to whom the General has addressed plain words upon their ignorance of their profession, have taken offence, and some of the soldiers, as they have found themselves near the Tuscan border, have thought it worth while to desert. The General is menaced by the power of the Italian Kingdom on the North, and revolution is raging on the Neapolitan side of the Papal dominions. It is certain that Lamoriciere has as much as he can conveniently attend to in his new command, notwithstanding the Roman Government, jealous of its own powers, and much to the vexation of the Frenchman, has limited and very precisely defined his authority. The old man is flying as briskly between Ancona and Perugia, and Perugia and Rome, as if he were but a piece of cork with a feather attached. A town called Città di Pieve, towards Viterbo, and nearer the Tuscan boundary, has been made a centre for the gathering of troops instead of Gubbio. Perugia is to be reserved as the chief seat of operations. Nearly everything that Rome has to spare in the way of troops is pushed in this direction—foot soldiers, mounted *gendarmes* and artillery. All the post horses between the town of Foligno and Rome, except enough for the conveyance of the mail, have been taken by the Government. The regular course of the diligences is on the same account suspended. Soldiers are conveyed by rail to Civita Vecchia, and pass thence on foot to Viterbo. One rumor is that Gen. Lamoriciere has promised the Pope to deliver up to him the keys of the City of Bologna on St. Peter's day, to give new *éclat* to that *festa*, which occurs in the month of June, and is usually kept with much ceremony. Now that the Roman forces are so near the confines of a free State, the temptation for native soldiers to desert will be as great as the means of indulging it will be easy. I am told in a letter from the border that no less than 300 made their escape in a single day, the 23d of this month.

AP.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

Confirmation of Garibaldi's Success—The Insurrection Spreading—Fate of Southern Italy.

From the London Times, June 1.

For some days we have been obliged to look upon the result of the Sicilian insurrection as doubtful. The confident dispatches, claiming victory after victory, which were issued by the Neapolitan Government, together with the absence of any definite news from Garibaldi himself, gave some ground for alarm. Happily these fears are dissipated by the intelligence which we are able to publish to-day. Garibaldi entered Palermo on the 27th. The capital of Sicily is in his hands. In spite of every deficiency the levies commanded by the heroic Italian drove the troops from their positions. Henceforth Garibaldi has all the moral and material strength derived from the possession of the chief place in the island. Timely supplies of men and materials will be the fruits of victory. Its moral effecte will be the discouragement of the army, and perhaps a large desertion to the ranks of the patriots. The whole interior of the country, together with its most important city, have now been wrested from the Royal authority. From one end to the other the island has been cleared of the Royal troops. It is now evident that the encounter at Calata Fimi was a

victory for GARIBALDI. Instead of the troops attacking him, it is probable that he drove them from their positions, and then hurried them on before him to Palermo. The troops have been driven out from their lines before the town, and probably only command the spot on which they are encamped. Far different is the position of the national party. From the beginning it seems that the Sicilians have had confidence in their leader, for they have joined him in crowds, quitting the towns held by the Neapolitan garrisons, and coming to swell the adventurous bands of GARIBALDI in the open country. *We may therefore now consider that he has achieved almost certain success.* He has the country at his back, and can obtain supplies of all kinds from the interior; he can communicate with his adherents in any part of the island, while the royal garrisons are all divided from each other, and intelligence can only pass between them by sea. Now that Palermo is taken, the fate of those other garrisons is sealed. They must fall one by one, none being strong enough to resist such a force as GARIBALDI has at command without assistance from its neighbors.

The conduct of the Neapolitan naval officers is worthy of the men who allowed two merchant steamers to land some fifteen hundred enemies under fire of their guns in broad day. Their barbarity to the unfortunate city of Palermo, equals their stupidity and sluggishness at Marsala. The Neapolitan squadron bombarded Palermo for several hours, and this before the insurgents had penetrated into the town. Doubtless the authorities well know the feeling with which they are regarded, and are perhaps not far wrong in fancying that every Sicilian is a rebel. What damage has been done to the capital we have yet to learn, but it is to be hoped that the squadron succeeded no better in destroying innocent men's houses at Palermo than in stopping the transports of the conspirators a fortnight before.

Whatever be the course of events, it is now pretty plain that *the Royal authority is overthrown in Sicily.* The insurrection is as good as victorious when the whole people have risen against the Government; when the Royal troops dare not stir out of their lines, and may be starved, except for what is bought them by sea. Happy are we to welcome the island once more into the rank of free communities. Terrible have been the sufferings of this unfortunate people; great has been their patience, noble their attachment to their recreant dynasty, until every human right was violated, and the spectacle of daily increasing cruelty drove them to resistance. No tyrant of ancient days ever perpetrated greater crimes than have been permitted and encouraged by the Government of the last two Kings; no agent of cruelty deserved a more exemplary punishment than the Minister of Police, who have refined on all the tortures of the Inquisition. At last the retribution has come, and FRANCIS II. will expiate by the loss of a valuable province his fathers crimes and his own. And well will it be for him if Sicily is his only loss. *The volcanic soil of Southern Italy is, perhaps, on the eve of a general eruption.* It will be remembered that three weeks ago it was doubted whether GARIBALDI intended to go to Sicily or Calabria. He, no doubt, made a good choice in effecting a descent on the island, which, with its resources and its comparatively numerous population, was bitterly hostile to the King. But great things might have been done also on the mainland. Calabria is almost as disaffected as Sicily, and has been the scene of cruelties almost equal to those of Palermo. It is quite possible that the late news may be the signal for a sympathetic rising in that part of the country. If so, then the Sicilian drama will be played out all the sooner. The King has a large army, but he has more than enough to occupy it. Not only must Sicily be reinforced, but the state of Naples is such as to give grounds for anxiety, if not for alarm. The number of men who can be spared for any given spot is limited, and a general outbreak in the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom would prevent any reinforcement of the troops in Sicily, or, in other words, would throw the island into the hands of GARIBALDI.

Some surprise may be expressed that the city of Naples, the seat of this bad Government, and the head-quarters of AJOSSA, Director of Police, and prime mover of the infamous police system, should not have been the scene of a successful insurrection. Certainly, the Governments of the Duke of TUSCANY and the Duke of MODENA were faultless in comparison with the rule of FERDINAND, and yet the latter was able to meet his fearful end as a king, while his brethren were driven out to whimper and plot in the Austrian capital. How is it that Naples has never been roused from its lethargy to liberate itself and all Southern Italy? The reason seems to be that the lazzaroni of the city, formidable for their number, their fierceness and organization, are the adherents of the King, while the malcontents belong to the more educated but less enterprising middle classes. Nothing is likely to make a revolution in Naples but a defection of the army, for the Liberals are too weak to oppose at once troops, police, and a sanguinary mob.

A time may shortly come when we shall be called upon to consider who shall administer the Government of Sicily. But we hope that the whole Kingdom will shortly throw off the yoke of its present Sovereign. In such a case, it will be the business of statesmen to consider the best means of settling the succession. There are three courses. The one is to annex the whole Neapolitan Kingdom to Sardinia—a scheme likely to find favor only with the partisans of Italian nationality. EnglishMen would probably have no objection to it, but it remains to be seen how it would be received by the Sovereign who fancied his own dominions threatened by the excessive magnitude of the present Sardinian State. The second is the Muratist restoration, of which the less said the better. The third is the elevation of some member of the BOURBON family to the throne. The Prince of SYRACUSE, brother to the late and uncle of the present King, is a man of sense, a good Constitutionalist, and one who has always protested against the tyrannical proceedings of his brother and of his nephew. He seems to be in Naples what LOUIS PHILIPPE was to CHARLES X. in France, and if the analogy in character is as near as that of relative position, the distracted kingdom might do worse than raise him to the throne in the place of the bigot who now reigns.

The Horrible Tortures Practised by the Neapolitan Government.

From the London Times.

From all that we can learn from the island, it is plain that the rule of KING FRANCIS is doomed, and that no reconciliation can take place between him and his subjects. The cause of this state of things has been alluded to, but involves details so revolting and incredible that, though vouched for by Italians of the highest note, though the subject of indignant denunciation by Mr. GLADSTONE, though corroborated by the official dispatches of the English Minister at Naples, though made a reason, four years ago, for breaking off diplomatic relations with the Court of the Two Sicilies, yet we hardly know how to speak of them. Statements, have, however, been published in Paris which, if true, leave no doubt that the horrors enacted in Naples have been far surpassed by the crimes which have driven the Sicilians into rebellion. The capital and the adjoining territory are chastised with whips, but Sicily with scorpions. We may express our conviction that the facts we are about to narrate are essentially true. Certain details may be highly colored, and a melo dramatic air given to deeds which are only stupidly horrible; but the evidence from so many quarters is concurrent, and the names and dates are too fully particularized and the charges have been too long uncontradicted for us to doubt their accuracy. *The Government of the King of Naples must be convicted of crimes compared with which the brutalities of Ferdinand VII. or the insanities of the Grand Duke Constantine are insignificant.*

On the 1st of February, in the present year, the Minister of Police at Naples, AJOSSA, sent a circular to the Intendants, or Prefects, stating that the King, his master, had deigned to continue during the whole of the year the commissions instituted for applying the *bastonnade* to the disturbers of the public peace. This open announcement prepares us for anything that may follow. It is evident that when such directions are officially given from the centre of authority, the subalterns in a remote province will not be very scrupulous as to their proceedings. So has it been with Sicily. This island is, or was till the breaking out of the insurrection, under the power of a certain MANISCALCO, Director of Police. The Police is entirely independent of the regular judicial administration, so that it may be that a man is "the prisoner of the Police, and not of justice,"—a phrase not meant at all to be satirical, but of most serious import, as many unhappy wretches have found, since an imprisonment in this case cannot be interfered with by any constituted authority, except MANISCALCO and his myrmidons. Monreale, near Palermo, is the head quarters of this tyrant, and *hunger, darkness and torture, chiefly by flogging, are used to extract avowals of complicity in political plots.* Recently an old man and his daughter, far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash.

In January of this year a certain GIOVANNI VIENNA, of Messina, was arrested for carrying a letter in cipher. As he could not or would not state to whom it was addressed, he was placed in a boat belonging to the police and conveyed to the desert shore of Cape Zifferani. There his hands and feet were tied, he was put into a sack, plunged into the water, and held until he moved no longer. He was then restored and exhorted to confess, but, as he had nothing to tell, he was put again for a time in the water, and when taken back to Palermo was a nearly lifeless body. He is supposed to have since died. In 1848 it is said that the people, making themselves masters of the police buildings, found rooms which bore traces of the enormities there perpetrated. *The use of a sort of thumbscrew, and of a tourniquet applied to the head, which makes the eyes start forth and almost drop, is attested by many witnesses.* If the following histories are correct, as we have no reason to doubt, the diabolical instruments must be brought into rather frequent use. One CASIMER ARSIMANO was accused of liberal principles. He took flight, and his wife, sons and daughters were arrested as hostages, and subjected to the torture. PONTILLO, a Lieutenant of MANISCALO, has invented an armchair, in which the victim is seated on a sort of gridiron, under which is a pan of coals. BRUNO, another officer of police, ties the head of the victim between his legs, and leaves him in that position until he states what is desired of him. LOUIS MANISCALCO, a namesake of the Director, has invented what is called, in the slang of the *sbirri*, the "angelic instrument," in which, by turning a screw, the limbs of the victims are crushed. On one occasion a man was suspended in the air, his arms being tied to one wall and his legs to another, and in that position an officer of the police jumped upon his body and beat him. The suspected persons are turned out of their houses on the smallest pretext; fines, confiscations and pillage ruin all who fall under the anger of the Director of Police. The wonder is, not that the Sicilians rebel, but that they have borne such horrors so long. It is equally wonderful that the Bourbons, having so fine a country, with so obedient a people, should not have known how to govern it, but should have endangered their crown so that no one would give two years' purchase for it. These poor Sicilians, the least political and revolutionary of mankind, have been driven into rebellion by sheer desperation. They wanted only peace and a just Government; agents of police have converted them into theorizers and Republicans.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Condition—State of Forwardness—Prospects of Her Departure, &c.

From the London Daily News.

The appointment of Capt. HALL, and his assumption of the command of the *Great Eastern*, has already produced a great improvement in her external appearance. The approaching visitor instantly feels that she no longer looks like a dark object of dread—a long black coffin, surmounted with funnel-shaped plumes—but a respectable packet ship, vast in proportions truly, but light and elegant in spite of her size. This result has been obtained by a streak of white paint along her sides, and the substitution of stone color for the black paint formerly on her funnels. The quantity of black paint about her masthead will also be reduced with still further advantage. Capt. HALL has determined to make her trysail gaffs movable, so as to admit of their being readily lowered on deck; and if these and the yards and topmasts are struck in a rolling sea, there is no doubt that any unpleasant motion of the vessel will be materially reduced. He has wisely decided that, as the upper decks are soft and porous, "holy-stoning," that humiliating and disagreeable task to the sailor-man, must be avoided, and the only way to make the decks water-tight and useful will be to apply repeated coats of bright varnish. Improvements in the machinery for steering are also in progress; these include an additional wheel, (to the same barrel,) which will allow the direct power of more men to be applied in lieu of steam. The next alteration must be a longer tiller, and, consequently, more leverage. Speaking-tubes between the forecastle, paddle-bridge and quarter-deck, and a steam whistle, are also being fitted; and among many of the commander's improvements not the least valuable will be a mode of safely lowering the boats down the lofty sides, by the use of a movable and running clip attached to the boat, which, taking temporary hold of a long sheer-batten, will bear the boat clear from the side during its descent, a matter of much importance when the ship is in motion; in some instances a similar result is to be obtained by the use of a fixed taut perpendicular rope and ring, instead of the sheer-batten and clip.

On the saloon deck, among other modifications, by a simple contrivance, the lower chief cabins are brought into communication with the saloon, instead of by the circuitous mode hitherto adopted of descending to the lower deck, and then reascending by another flight of steps in the wings. This arrangement will insure additional means of egress from below. A passage has been opened for free communication between the saloons without passing through the cook's galley. The chief saloon is restored to a very high state of ornamentation; another saloon is being grained as maplewood and varnished, and the beams and deck overhead pleasingly colored, after the theory of Mr. OWEN JONES. Ugly and unnecessary wine-glass racks have been taken down and stored, and various other necessary and convenient alterations made by the judicious decisions of Capt. HALL and Mr. BOLD. The former has evidently, like Mr. MCLENNAN, the chief engineer, determined to look closely into every fitting, every bolt, pin and screw, and leave nothing incomplete.

The day of her intended departure is close at hand, and *there seems a business-like determination that she should sail on the 9th proximo; that day will time her arrival at New-York so as to secure the highest tides there, which will not occur again for a fortnight.* The Board have not flourished at their trumpet like their predecessors, and on board the ship each one is silently doing his utmost to be ready at the appointed time; but we would observe, chiefly on the part of those who may wish to see the vessel again before her departure, and possibly to make a short trial trip in her, that there are reasons why a fortnight later would be more desirable. It is known that one of the contractors to supply fittings has not been punctual in the performance of his promises; the Whitson holidays will seriously interfere with work yet undone; works hurried at the last moment are not the best and most lasting; a failure, even a partial one, would now be more serious than ever to the ship's credit. The uncertainty of her departure at the first day fixed has deterred some from taking passage in her, the berths are not fully engaged, and intended occupiers of such could be easily pacified; a short trial trip would give general confidence, and largely increase the resources of the company, as also would a few excursions to her while in Southampton Water; and, above all, the organization on board would be more perfect. *We therefore suggest that the start on the 9th should be for a trial trip only, and her final departure should be deferred till about the 20th of June. She will then arrive in New-York in ample time for the celebrated 4th of July, as the voyage, if managed with the caution proposed as to graduated speed, will occupy about nine days.*

The question of speed is not likely to be fully settled by the passage out, as the bottom of the *Great Eastern* is foul. An ingenious mode has been adopted of keel-hauling or hogging her bottom, with a combination of timber and short coarse brooms affixed, set in action by a steam-tug. Grass four feet long and marine moss have been by this process rubbed off; but she wants Dr. COLLYER's patent preparation, or PEACOCK & BUCHAN'S composition, or at least a dressing of tallow or paint, to give her speed a fair trial, and till this has been done her rate will be at least two knots an hour below that afterwards attainable. The shareholders and the world must, therefore, not expect too much in this respect at first. After the gridiron has been completed at Pembroke Dockyard, and the great ship has been coated with Dr. COLLYER's preparation, a great rate of speed must be obtained, because she possesses that perfection of form which experience daily teaches us can alone secure it when combined with power.

Mr. LUNGLEY's task of strengthening the 'tween decks and completing various parts will be satisfactorily performed by the 9th June. All the contractors bound themselves to be ready by the 26th May, and to their fault, not to the will or hesitation of the board, must the delay of her departure be attributed, *if she is delayed.*

On the whole, there is much cause for congratulation upon the change of the directors, and their choice of Capt. HALL as a commander. Everything connected with the ship, even the brokers' bills announcing her departure, indicates the presence and action of practical and business men. The Board contains amongst its members a thorough master of each department—finance, navigation, commerce, engineering, &c., and; as a whole, deserves the confidence it has obtained from the shareholders and the commercial world. The money-making capacities of the ship are growing evident as a tempting first-class passage ship, and there can be little doubt that under the present able management the period will shortly arrive when the shareholders will receive a substantial reward for their perseverance and patriotism, in having so long stood by this great undertaking through all the difficulties, disasters and delays which have befallen it. The intelligent engineer, Mr. M'LENNAN, and Capt. HALL, and all who may have rallied round the shareholders in the past, must also look forward to that period for a proper acknowledgment of their services beyond the fame which will be associated with success, which in itself will be no mean reward.

CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chinese Emperor's Rejection of the British Ultimatum.

MR. BRUCE TO THE SENIOR SECRETARY OF STATE, PANG-WAN-CHANG.

SHANGHAI, March 8.

The undersigned, &c., has the honor to address a communication to his Excellency PANG-WAN-CHANG, a Senior Secretary of State, and their Excellencies the Members of the Great Council of his Majesty the Emperor of China.

The undersigned has the honor to state that, as in duty bound, he has laid before her Britannic Majesty's Government a full narrative of all the circumstances attending his journey to the mouth of the Tien-tsin River last Summer for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, as required by the provisions of that treaty, on or before the 26th of June, 1859. Besides the whole of his correspondence with the Imperial Government, the undersigned has transmitted to the Government of her Britannic Majesty a copy of the Imperial Decree dated the 9th of August, and handed, by the Emperor's desire, to the United States Minister, Mr. WARD, on the eve of his departure from Peking.

The decree begins as follows:

Last year the ships of the English sailed into the port of Tien-tsin and opened a fire on our troops. We accordingly instructed SANG-KOLIN-SIN, Prince of the Khorchin tribe, to adopt the most stringent measures for the defence of Taku, and (the Envoys of) the different nations coming up to exchange treaties on this occasion were told by KWEILIANG and HWASHANA at Shanghai that Taku was thus strictly guarded, and that they must go round by the port of Peh-tang. The Englishman BRUCE, notwithstanding, when he came to Teintsin, in the fifth moon, did not abide by his original understanding with KWEILIANG and his colleague, but actually forced his way into the port of Taku, destroying our defensive apparatus.

The undersigned did not fail at once to apprise the Government of her Britannic Majesty that the Emperor had been singularly misled. Had it, indeed, been signified to him by the Commissioners at Shanghai that his Majesty had decided on closing to foreign Envoys the natural and most convenient highway to his capital, such evidence of an enfriendly disposition on the part of the Imperial Government would certainly have been regarded by the undersigned as fit matter of remonstrance and negotiation.

No intimation of the kind, however, was conveyed to the undersigned in the letters of the Imperial Commissioners. The port of Peh-tang was never named by them, nor did the undersigned enter into any engagement with them other than that contained in his letter of the 16th of May, in which he acquainted His Excellency KWEILIANG of the nature and object of his mission, and of his intention to proceed by ship to Tien-tsin, from which city he requested his Excellency to give the necessary orders for his conveyance to Pekin.

He begs to inclose a copy of this letter, as also of that received from the Imperial Commissioner of the 12th of June. These will prove that the undersigned was allowed to quit Shanghai in total ignorance of the Emperor's objection to his employment of the usual river route.

A like silence on the subject of the Imperial prohibition was observed towards Admiral HOPE, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's naval forces in these seas, when, in furtherance of the objects made known to his Excellency KWEILIANG in the letter above cited, he appeared on the 17th of June at the mouth of the river to announce the approach of the undersigned and his colleague the Minister of France. The Admiral was assured that the passage had been crossed by the so-called militia, whom he found in charge of the booms obstructing it, without the orders of their Government, none of whose officers, the militia repeatedly affirmed, were near the spot; also that it was closed, not against foreigners, but against a native enemy. These false representations were supported by false appearances; the batteries of the forts were masked, no banners were displayed, no soldier discovered himself. Still further to prevent verification of the statements of the militia, no communication was allowed with the shore. After promising to remove the obstacles at the river mouth, the militia repudiated the promise. They conducted themselves with rudeness and violence to the officers who were sent to speak with them, in one instance proceeding so far as to threaten the life of a gentleman dispatched with a message from the Admiral.

Such was the state of things when the undersigned arrived outside the bar on the 30th of June. Finding that the officials persisted in keeping aloof, while the militia continued to assert that the obstruction of the river way was their own unauthorized act, he called on the Admiral to take such steps as would enable him to reach the capital by the time appointed. This, after due notice given to the militia, and after receiving from them an assurance on the previous evening that they should certainly have nothing further to communicate, the Admiral was proceeding to effect, on the 25th of June, the eighth day from his arrival, when the forts, which had been for these eight days, to all appearances deserted, suddenly opened fire upon his squadron. Apparently to cover this treacherous conduct, the officers in charge of the forts have imposed another fiction on His Imperial Majesty, who has been led to believe that the British squadron assumed the offensive by bombarding the forts. This is utterly without foundation; no shot was fired until the batteries had opened; the ships having no other object in advancing but to remove the obstacles placed across the river without authority.

The facts of the case are simply those stated by the undersigned; and Her Britannic Majesty's Government, after mature deliberation, have decided that whether the Emperor of China was cognizant of this act of hostility, or whether it was directed by his officers, it is an outrage for which the Chinese Government must be held responsible. Her Britannic Majesty's Government *require, therefore, an immediate and unconditional acceptance of the following terms:*

1. That an ample and satisfactory apology be made for the act of the troops who fired on the ships of Her Majesty from the forts of Taku in June last, and that all guns and material, as well as the ships abandoned on that occasion, be restored.

2. That the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin be exchanged without delay at Peking; that when the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty proceeds to Peking for that purpose, he be permitted to proceed up the river by Taku to the city Tien-tsin in a British vessel; and that provision be made by the Chinese authorities for the conveyance of himself and of his *suite* with due honor from that city to Peking.

3. That full effect be given to the provisions of the said treaties, including a satisfactory arrangement to be made for prompt payment of the indemnity of 4,000,000 taels, as stipulated in the treaty, for losses and military expenses entailed on the British Government by the misconduct of the Canton authorities.

The undersigned is further directed to state that, in consequence of the attempt made to obstruct the passage of the undersigned to Peking, *the understanding entered into between the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners in October,* 1858, *with respect to the residence of the British Minister in China, is at an end,* and that it rests henceforward exclusively with Her Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the terms of Article II. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, to decide whether or not she shall instruct Her Minister to take up his abode permanently at Peking.

The undersigned has further to observe that the outrage at the Peiho has compelled Her Majesty's Government to increase her forces in China at a considerable cost, and the contribution that may be required from the Chinese Government towards defraying this expense will be greater or less, according to the promptitude with which the demands above made are satisfied in full by the Imperial Government.

The undersigned has only to add that, unless he receives, within a period of thirty days from the date of this communication, a reply conveying the unqualified assent of His Majesty the Emperor of China to these demands, the British naval and military authorities will proceed to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of compelling the Emperor of China to observe the engagements contracted for him by his Plenipotentiaries at Tien-tsin, and approved by his Imperial edict of July, 1858.

The undersigned, &c.,

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

DECREE.

(Translation.)

The Great Council writes a reply (to the Commissioner Ho, which he is) to transmit.

The Council received yesterday (or a short time since) a dispatch from the Commissioner, and with it a communication he had forwarded from the British Minister BRUCE, the contents of which have occasioned the Council the greatest astonishment.

He states, (1,) for instance, that Peh-tang was never alluded to by the Imperial Commissioners KWEILIANG and his colleagues. It appears that last year the Imperial Commissioners, KWEILIANG and his colleagues, waited for the British Minister at Shanghai for the express purpose of considering with him in person all the conditions proper to an exchange of treaties. On ascertaining that the Minister BRUCE had arrived at Wu-sung, they wrote to him several times to engage him to meet them; their object being, in fact, to acquaint him that Taku was fortified, (or that arrangements had been made for keeping people out of Taku,) and that he must go by way of Peh-tang. He, however, repelled them, refusing them an interview. The Imperial Commissioners, KWEILIANG and his colleagues, moreover, informed him that vessels of war must on no account (2) cross the bar; but the British Minister BRUCE paid no attention to these words; and when, on arriving at the Tien-tsin coast (or, the port or ports of Tien-tsin.) HANG, Governor-General of Chih-li, dispatched an officer with a communication to the effect that he was to proceed by way of Peh-tang, and sent him a present of provisions, he would receive nothing, but suddenly brought his vessels into Taku, and (commenced) destroying the defensive apparatus there placed. How can he allege that he never received the slightest intimation that he was to go by Peh-tang? And, as he was coming to exchange treaties, why did he bring with him ships-of-war? It was plainly his intent to pick a quarrel. How, then, can he (when the blame is all his own) charge China with shortcoming towards him.

The defences prepared at Taku are not either (as he implies) prepared to keep out the British (3.) Suppose that some other nation's ships-of-war were to go to the length of presenting themselves under British colors, could it be left to them to commit any breach of propriety they pleased? Well, then, the defences of Taku cannot possibly be removed, even when the treaty shall have been exchanged.

(Then the demand for) indemnity under different heads, and for the restitution of guns, arms, and vessels, is yet more against decorum (4.) The war expenses of China have been enormous. The cost of defending the coast from Kwang-tung and Fuh-kien up to Tien-tsin, from first to last, has not been short of several millions of money. Were she to demand repayment of England, England would find that her expenses do not amount to half of those of China.

As to restoring ships and guns, the year before last England destroyed the forts at Taku, and obtained possession of a number of guns belonging to China; ought she not, then, on her part, to be considering how to make these good? But, besides this, half the British ships and guns (demanded) were sunk in the sea; they are not in possession of China at all. The question may be dropped, therefore, by both parties alike.

Then there is (the announcement that) the compromise by which, the treaties once exchanged, (the Minister) was to have resided somewhere else, is at an end. The compromise by which, once the treaties were exchanged, (the Minister) was either to select some other place of residence, or to visit (the capital) whenever there might be business of importance to transact, was definitely settled by the British Minister ELGIN in negotiation with the Imperial Commissioner KWEILIANG and his colleagues. The revocation of this compromise now (announced) is even more unreasonable (than all the other propositions.)

Last year when, after the Americans had exchanged their treaty, there was an alteration in the rate of tonnage dues, and the ports of Tai-wan and Cheng-chow (Swatow) were opened to trade, the British Minister earnestly prayed for a like arrangement (in his favor.) The English had not exchanged their treaty, but his Majesty the Emperor, liberal to foreign nations, and full of tender consideration for the interests of commerce, graciously sanctioned an extension of the boon of the English, for which they should be equally grateful. (5) But, if the compromise duty negotiated is to be annulled, *there will be no impropriety on the part of China if she cancel the arrangement by which she has conceded to the English (the same advantage of) the improvements in tonnage dues and trade that accrues to the Americans under their treaty.*

To come to the (British Minister's) request to be treated with courtesy when he comes north to exchange treaties. If he be sincere in his desire for peace let the Commissioner, when he shall have thought over all the details of the treaty, those which it will be proper to give effect to, and those respecting which compromise (or arrangement) is to be made, negotiate (with the British Minister,) and when both parties shall be perfectly agreed, if he will come north without vessels of war, and with a moderate retinue, and will wait at Peh-tang to exchange the treaties, *China will not take him to task for what is gone by.* He must be directed to acquaint himself with the rules (observed or laid down) at the exchange of the American treaties, and the course to be pursued will be further discussed with him (by the Commissioner.) But if he be resolved to bring up a number of vessels of war, and if he persist in proceeding by way of Taku, this will show that his true purpose is not the exchange of treaties, and it must be left to the high officer in charge of the coast (or port) defences to take such steps as shall be thereby rendered necessary (*lit.*, as shall accord with reason.)

The dispatch written on this occasion (by the British Minister) is, in much of its language, too insubordinate and extravagant (for the Council) to discuss its propositions more than superficially (*lit.*, to go deep into argument.) For the future he must not be so wanting in decorum.

The above remarks will have to be communicated by the Commissioner to the British Minister, whom it will behoove not to adhere obstinately to his own opinion, as, so doing, he will give cause to much trouble hereafter.

A necessary communication."

The State of Affairs in China—The War Inevitable.

From the London Times, June 1.

The real question at issue appears to be whether we shall continue our intercourse with China on our terms or on hers. Our terms are those on which we communicate with all the nations of the world—simplicity, frankness, hospitality, high principle and equality, as between gentlemen. The Chinese, on the contrary, insist on keebing up the illusion of an unapproachable sovereign, an irresponsible Central Government, and the not less startling illusion of an infinitely superior morality and sense of decorum. So long as we permit this illusion, and endure its natural consequences, we must be liable to continual insult and degradation, to frequent interruption of intercourse, to the cost and trouble of reinstating ourselves, and the odium of waging war with a people who know the proprieties neither of peace nor of war, and over whom victory itself is a scandal. This is best understood by the analogies of private life. It may be necessary to have intercourse with inferior people, but it is for us to choose whether we will associate with them on their terms or our own. We may, if we please, condescend to their insulated ideas, listen to their petty quarrels, their invidious estimate of all classes above them, their perpetual tone of depreciation, their immensely exaggerated opinion of themselves, and the substitution of one or two distorted ideas and inflated sentiments for the recognized maxims and common sense of well-bred and well-educated people. If we do this we inevitably sink to their level, and wallow with them in the same Stygian pool of malignity and folly. *The only escape is to dictate our own terms;* to maintain truth, kindliness, and mutual respect; and to consider ourselves, not as conspiring against society for some paltry game of our own, but coöperating with it for our common good. Some such account may be given of the terms on which we may demand, and do demand, to communicate with China. The time has gone by when she could impose her conditions; they are condemned by the result; we have tried them and failed; we must now impose our conditions with such gentle force as may be found necessary. All policies are judged by the result,—not our private advantage, but the final development. The result of our former weak and temporizing policy in China is that we are outcasts, and at war, at the very time that our trade is greater than ever, and some hundred thousand Chinese are settled in the British dominions. The result on China herself is that she is torn to pieces and her population decimated by a wide-spread rebellion, and she is driven to immense cost in the idle defence of her barbarous system.

As it is only eight weeks since the receipt of the answer to the British *ultimatum*, it must be some time before the arrival of any important intelligence. It is very clear that whatever we hope to gain, we must gain by force alone, and that we shall have to win every step by hard fighting. It is too evident by some painful indications that the Chinese have clever advisers, who know what they are about to do long before the event, and whose interest it is to keep us as far as possible from Peking. Other heads than Chinese have laid out the fortifications, staked the approaches, and even planted the guns. With this unseen aid the Chinese surpass themselves in assumption and defiance. The reply on which the British forces will have to act is not addressed directly to the British Minister, but sent to the Imperial Commissioner to be forwarded, a mode of proceeding in the face of the Treaty. The Chinese refuse altogether to ratify that Treaty at Pekin, and refer us to Peh-tang. There is reason to believe that the reference to this place, on our visit to Taku, was an afterthought simply to mislead and baffle us; and that, at the very time we were told there was no one at Taku to hold communication with us, the provincial authorities were present, directing the soldiers and preventing us from being informed as to the real state of the case. Can any one expect that such a people can be brought to reason otherwise than by the strong hand? Having to deal with barbarians is, indeed, a great responsibility, but we cannot escape it. There we are, with a mission to discharge, and we must acquit ourselves as well as we can. At this moment our course is plain. *We have to enforce a treaty, and it is for the interest of the whole human race that we should do it quickly and thoroughly.*

HEENAN AND SAYERS.

Presentation of the Belts—Speeches of Dowling and Wilkes.

From the London Times, May 31.

The differences between the rival champions, SAYERS and HEENAN, were brought to an amicable termination last evening, when a silver belt, of precisely the same make and value, was formally presented to each of the great pugilists. The interesting ceremony which so auspiciously closes this novel Anglo-American "difficulty," and sets an example which the diplomatists of the two nations would do well to imitate in the adjustment of their future controversies, took place in the Alhambra Palace, Leicester-square, in the presence of many patrons of the "noble art." The champions, who were loudly cheered on their entrance into the peaceful "ring" recently devoted to the feats of HOWE and CUSHING's *troupe*, were introduced to the spectators by Mr. CALDWELL as "the two bravest men who had honored the world since the days of WELLINGTON and NAPOLEON." High as might be this opening panegyric, it was fully indorsed by the plaudits of the audience. The belts, the coveted recompense of such matchless skill and endurance, lay upon a table in the centre of the arena, the winners and their friends being grouped around them. Before the addresses were delivered which were to precede the award the pugilists advanced half-way towards each other, and cordially shook hands, in token of their final reconciliation. The first belt of the two was presented to HEENAN, accompanied by an address written on parchment, which was formally read amid the vociferous cheering of the concourse by Mr. DOWLING. This address was as follows:

ENGLAND TO JOHN C. HEENAN, "THE BENECIA BOY."

SIR: This belt is presented to you by the editor of *Bell's Life in London*, as the representative of the sporting press of Great Britain, in token of that country's high appreciation of your spirit and pluck in coming across the Atlantic to combat for the English champion's belt, and to commemorate the great valor, endurance and fair spirit displayed by you in the battle of the 17th of April last. It is not necessary here to enter into any particulars of that great struggle—its renown may be said to be world-wide. Its history is already familiar to every inhabitant of the Old and the New World. It is a history which will be read by future generations with admiration, and cannot fail, whenever and wherever it is told, to raise a desire of emulation among the rising aspirants to pugilistic honors. There may exist, perhaps, a regret on your part that you are unable to bear away with you the orginal trophy for which you undertook so long a journey. Let that regret at once vanish. In this counterpart you have a testimonial as honorable as the object of your fondest hopes, and forget not that the chance is still open to you of bearing off that object itself at some future time. It still lies open for competition. Your brave opponent, having already done enough to render his name famous, has announced his retirement from the active practice of his profession, and will now rest upon his laurels, content to witness among orhers struggles for that which he, like yourself, has been, as it were, compelled to forego. Meanwhile, take this token—cherish it as a well-earned, and well-deserved momento of the admiration of the people of this country; and rest assured that while pugilism continues one of the sports of Great Britain (and long may that period be!) so long will name of JOHN C. HEENAN be remembered with respect as that of one of the bravest men that ever entered a four-and-twenty foot roped ring. The belt, which is an exact *fac simile* of the champion's belt of England, and of precisely similar value, has been purchased by a subscription among the noblemen and gentlemen of this country, headed by a sum of £25 from your brave opponent, TOM SAYERS. The auspicious ceremony of this evening will cement forever the bond of friendship already entered into between yourself and TOM SAYERS, and will tend strongly to increase that international good feeling already subsisting between America and England, which must ever be the anxious desire of every true lover of his country.

Presented at the Alhambra, Leicester-square, May 30, 1860. FRANK J. DOWLING.

The belt, a massive piece of silver, about three inches in width, bearing the inscription "Champion of England," and ornamented with several designs emblematical of the prize-ring, was then handed to HEENAN, who buckled it around his waist, amid long and prolonged applause.

Then came SAYER's turn to receive his hard-earned decoration. The *éloge* of England's Champion, in keeping with the chivalric courtesies of the occasion, was pronounced by Mr. WILKES, editor of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*. Mr. WILKES' somewhat florid sentences were delivered in a tone of much solemnity and with deep feeling. His address was as follows:

AMERICA TO THOMAS SAYERS, CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

SIR: On the part of many noblemen and gentlemen, and, I may venture to say, on the part of hundreds of thousands of people on each side of the Atlantic, I take pleasure in presenting you this glittering testimonial. It is an exact copy, in pure shining silver, of that brave old belt into whose resplendent metal you have mixed the merits and valor of sixteen well-fought battles, all of which have brought you fame, but none of which have been more honorable than the last. Those battles, though all fought on English soil, are well known to the people of the United States, and through them you have there earned, as well as here, a name not to be forgotten. There, as here, you have troops on troops of friends, and, should you ever choose to visit our shores, you will test in a way most pleasant ta yourself the fact that great nations have no prejudices, and that manly rivalry, among a generous people, is only a stronger bond to the friendship of the brave.

It was my good fortune to witness the contest by which you earned this brilliant trophy, and which you have chosen should be the termination of your long and honorable public life; and I refer to that contest now only that I may bear my testimony to its worthy character. It was not an ordinary battle of the ring. It was no common contest, actuated by merely grovelling motives. It was chivalry revived, and it was not only courteous, but knightly. Not a low word, not a coarse look, not a mean action, shaded the conduct of either yourself or your antagonist; but with that graceful bearing which belongs to courage, you and he, like two cavaliers of old, did battle worthy of the audience by which you were surrounded, and of the great nations in whose names you stood engaged. Though not rewarded by the natural termination sought by battle, upon neither of you rests the blame of the incomplete result; and here let me remark that a contest in which credit paused so frequently in doubt—a battle where you delivered and endured so much, and through the whole of which you shone so noble—is well chosen to be the fitting finish of a great career.

In this view, and in view also of your high deserts, I will now state what I have never felt at liberty to state before, which is, that so deeply was JOHN HEENAN, in common with his countrymen, impressed with your merits as a man, it was his fixed intention, had the old belt been awarded to him for what took place at Farnborough, to have handed it to you again on the occasion of its presentation, with something like these words: "Take it back, TOM SAYERS. You have earned it many a hard-fought up-hill battle, and I am not the man to deprive you of what belongs to you more than it does to me. Lend it to me, however, for a few weeks, in order that I may show it to my friends and countrymen at home, and I will then send it back to you to keep as yours for ever." This determination he confided to me long before he left New-York, and I am quite sure, from what I know of him, that he would have kept his word.

But this belt, which I now hand to you, is as bright and honorable as the one of which it is an imitation, and it is more befitting the peculiar close of your career, for, while it perpetuates forever the battles which have gone before, it has, at the same time, the graceful function of recognizing the equal merits of an honorable adversary.

Receive it, therefore, buckle it about your loins, treasure it and be proud of it, for it is a sound expression of the admiration of two nations, such as a man of your humble standing never had the proud fortune to receive before. Regard, it also, as a proof that courage and good conduct will, if persevered in, always reap the richest rewards of life; and be sure of this—that so long as the qualities of bravery, fortitude, integrity, and manly bearing are regarded as virtuos by mankind, this shining girdle will be a compliment to you and yours, of which even the loftiest person might be proud. GEORGE WILKES.

The reading of this address was frequently interrupted by vehement cheering; but the passage alluding to its having been HEENAN's generous intention to return *the* belt again to SAYERS, if he had been fortunate enough to win it from him at Farnborough, was received with very significant murmurs. Poor SAYERS, the blushing object of Mr WILKES' glowing periods, seemed hardly to know what to make of all the high-flown compliments so liberally lavished upon him; and when the "shining girdle" was passed to him, with the injunction to "buckle it about his loins," he seized it with an apparent sense of relief and immediately fastened it around him. The awkwardness he displayed in this operation, owing to the cumbrous make of the belt and the difficulty of fitting it to his waist, provoked mingled laughter and cheers. The oratory was, however, not yet finished. Mr. WILKES, still addressing the puzzled SAYERS, said he had still one part, and perhaps not the least significant part, of his duty to perform, and that was to return to him the "battle-money," which he had never lost. TOM again held out his hand to receive this tangible recognition of his unconquered prowess—a portion of the ceremony which was certainly fully as intelligible to him as the rest of the flattering ovation.

The champions, arrayed in their "glittering testimonials," then walked arm and arm round the arena for a few moments, to exhibit themselves to the spectators. While this was going on few could refrain from remarking the wonderful disparity in the size and stature of the two men, the huge "boy" having to stoop and walk in an ungainly attitude in order to keep step with his comparatively diminutive companion. It is but right to add, however, that what TOM wants in height seems in no small degree made up by his extraordinary muscular development and his enormous width across the shoulders.

Having sufficiently gratified their audience with a sight of them, the friendly athletes next acknowledged the honors that had been paid them. The oratory might serve as models of brevity and pith. The Benicia Boy contented himself with assuring his friends that that was the happiest moment of his life; and TOM SAYERS, in turn, said he "followed in his comrade's wake," and was much obliged to them all.

Both of the men looked in admirable condition, and their visages bore no perceptible traces of the terrible punishment they mutually underwent on the memorable 17th of April. Let us hope that the unpleasant memories of the encounter are equally effaced from the minds of the combatants and their sympathisers.

The ceremony of the presentation is to be repeated at the same place to-day, Friday and Saturday; and SAYERS and HEENAN are afterwards to go on a tour through the provinces to give their country admirers an equal opportunity of witnessing the happy termination of their manly rivalry.

The proceedings at the Alhambra were agreeably diversified by the vocal and instrumental performances of the African opera troupe.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Location, Soil, Climate, Customs, &c.

The interest occasioned by the arrival of the Japanese Embassy in this country, in all things pertaining to Japan and the Japanese, has led us to collate some of the principal facts of interest, already known, concerning this peculiar race, for the benefit of our readers whose facilities for obtaining such information may not be the most extensive.

The empire of Japan consists of a chain of islands lying off the eastern coast of Continental Asia. Japan proper consists of three large islands, Niphon, Kiu-siu, and Lit-kokf. The largest of these is Niphon, and has an estimated area of 100,000 square miles, or about one-fifth larger than Great Britain. The nearest land to Japan on the east, is California, 5,000 miles distant; while China is 420 miles, and Kamtiscatka is 270 miles distant. The name Japan is a corruption of a Chinese word signifying "kingdom of the source of the sun," which harmonizes with the idea of their celestial origin, if not with their own peculiar celestial characteristics.

The smaller islands surrounding Japan proper are generally rocky and barren, but occasionally rich and beautiful. The coasts are difficult of access, not only from the multitude of rocks and islets which beset the passages, but also from the severe gales which more than in any other part of the ocean agitate these narrow seas. KEMPFER remarks that nature seems to have designed these islands to be a sort of little world, secluded and independent from the rest, as well by rendering it dangerous to approach their shores as by endowing them plentifully with everything necessary for luxury and comfort, and thus enabling them to subsist without any commerce with other nations. It is true, the natural barriers may have greatly assisted the Japanese Government in carrying out their exclusive policy, but the motive for such seclusion is found in far differen reasons. The early Romish missionaries, under FRANCIS XAVIER, in 1549, were kindly received by the Japanese, but, not content with their spiritual trophies they attempted encroachments on the secular power, which so aroused the Government that persecution followed, and on the 12th of April, 1637, 37,000 Christians were put to death. At the same time the Government issued a decree which resulted in the isolation of Japan from the rest of the world. By this decree no Japanese ship, or boat, or native of Japan, was allowed to go from or return to Japan, under penalty of death.

The climate of Japan varies considerably between its southern and northern extremities. In its southern part it is said to resemble, in many respects, the climate of England. At Nagasaki, in the Island of Kiu-siu, lat. 33, the average temperature in the month of January was 35°, and in August 98° of Fahrenheit. Rain is frequent at all seasons of the year, but especially in the months of July and August. In December and January the ground is covered with hoar frost, and occasionally with snow, except in very mild Winters. In the Summer the land is cooled by the sea-breeze, which blows from the south during the day and from the east during the night.

The surface of the principal islands is, in general, very irregular, though in the interior some plains of considerable extent occur. In many places hills descend close to the sea-shore, or leave only a narrow strip of land between the water and their bases. Fusi, an extinct volcano, is said to be the highest mountain, its summit being clad in perpetual snow.

The rivers are numerous, but short, shallow, and rapid. They are not navigable for vessels of burden, but some of them may be ascended by small boats for some miles from the sea. There is a lake in the southern part of Niphon said to be 60 miles in length, but of inconsiderable breadth.

The vegetable products of Japan are for the most part those common to temperate regions. Timber, however, is so scarce that no one is allowed to cut down a tree without permission, and then only on the condition of planting a young one in its stead. The most common forest trees are the fir and cedar—the latter growing to an immense size, being sometimes more than 18 feet in diameter. In the South the bamboo cane, though a tropical plant, is found either in the wild or cultivated state, and is largely used in the manufactories. The camphor tree grows to a great size and lives to a great age. LIEBOLD visited one which KEMPFER had described as having been seen by him 135 years before. It was frequently covered with a foliage, and had a circumference of 50 feet. The country people make the camphor from a decoction of the root and stems cut into small pieces. Chestnut and walnut trees are both found, and so are the orange, lemon, fig, plum cherry and apricot trees.

The exclusive policy of the Japanese Government has compelled them to devote considerable attention to agriculture, and no part of the islands capable of cultivation at all is left unworked. In the higher part of the hills terraces are built and worked by hand, which greatly adds to the natural beauty of the scenery. They are very skillful in the art of dwarfing trees, and also stimulating their growth to an unnatural size. This extensive cultivation leaves no room for wild animals, and tame animals, not being used for food, are not multiplied beyond the felt necessity for their use. The horses are small, but hardy and active. Oxen and cows are used for plowing; but the use of milk and butter being a barbarous custom of the English, and not being willing to trade with them even in this commodity, their cows are not kept for their milking propensities, but are used simply as beasts of burden. Buffaloes, of an extraordinary size, with hunches on their backs, like camels, are used to draw carts and carry heavy goods upon their backs.

It has been supposed that Japan was colonized by the Chinese, but the physical characteristics and language of the people have rendered this opinion untenable. The Japanese themselves consider it a disgrace to be compared with the Chinese.

The Japanese are divided into classes which are all hereditary, and exclusive of the Imperial family, are: First, the hereditary vassal princes of the empire; second, the hereditary nobility, who hold their lands as fiefs, subject to render knight, or military service to some one of the hereditary princes; third, priests; fourth, the military, or soldiers of the nobility; fifth, the professional class, including inferior officials, medical practitioners, &c.; sixth, the mercantile class, including all crafts, and eighth, unskilled laborers. To the last class belong the great mass of the people, who are, in fact, in a condition of villenage, and in so far as they are rural laborers, mere occupants of the soil.

There is still another class, composed of all persons dealing in leather, skins and peltry; and who, from their constant contact with dead animal matter, are deemed in a state of perpetual pollution. They are not permitted to dwell among the rest of the people, but must live in villages by themselves. They dare not even appear in any tea-house, or other place of public amusement, and no Japanese not of their own class would ever touch or use a vessel out of which they had taken food. From this class are taken the jailors and executioners. The first four classes have the privilege of wearing two swords, the fifth of wearing one, and all the first five classes of wearing a particular kind of trowsers forbidden to the rest. Although the ranks of each are closed against the others, it does not appear that the line of class separation is always impassable. The most illustrious of all the secular Emperors, who reigned towards the end of the Sixteenth Century, rose to the throne from being a hewer and carrier of wood. Thus among all nations the force of superior endowments is felt, acknowledged and rewarded.

The form of government of Japan resembles in no small degree the feudal system of mediæval Europe. The sovereign power is lodged in a supreme ruler, but the greater part of the country is subject to vassal princes, who pay tribute or render military service to the lord paramount. Not only every institution, but nearly every office, is hereditary, descending from father to son.

There are two sovereigns in Japan: one of them termed the secular, and the other the spiritual, sovereign. This peculiarity is explained in Japanese history in the following manner: A single race of sovereigns, reputed to be descended from the gods, governed the Empire for eighteen hundred years, to A. D. 1195. At this period of time the commander of the army, while engaged in suppressing a rebellion, himself rebelled, and wrested from the lawful sovereign the greater part of the secular power, leaving to him little more than the spiritual power. Hence arose the singular government which still exists.

The spiritual power is known by the name of Mikado, and his court by the name of Dairi. The actual sovereign goes by the name of Siogun, but he is also called Kubo Lama, *i. e.*, Lord Kubo, the title of the original usurper. Both princes have separate courts and capitals. The spiritual chief resides at Miako; the temporal at Yeddo. The Mikado, though nominally supreme, has not a particle of temporal power, being literally, from birth to death, shut up in Miako, in his little principality, with the revenue of which, and the presents sent him by the Siogun, he must be content. He is visited by the Siogun in great pomp, once in seven years. The power of the Siogun, though formerly great, is now much limited. Although his office is hereditary, the Grand Council has the power of dethroning him. Important resolutions of the Council are always laid before him, and he generally assents without investigation or delay. But should he not at once grant his assent, or disapprove of a measure, it is immediately referred to the arbitration of three princes of the royal blood, most nearly related to the Siogun, and their decision is final. If they differ in opinion from the monarch, he must instantly relinquish the throne to his son, or some other heir, without even the power to retract. If, on the contrary, they agree with him, the member of the council who proposed the rejected measure must die, and not unfrequently all who supported him.

The vassal princes exercise a kind of sovereign power within their own Territories; and the chief danger to the empire lies in these princes. To secure the fidelity of these princes their families are obliged to reside at the court of the sovereign, and they themselves are obliged to remain there one-half of the time. Spies are also employed, who, unknown to them, watch their proceedings in private and in public. Every city or town is divided into groups of five families, and every member is held responsible for the conduct of the whole. Everything that occurs in these families out of the usual course is instantly reported to the authorities, by the other four, to save themselves from censure. This severe espionage may account for the fixedness of the laws and customs; for an inevitable doom meets the first person, be he prince or plebian, who suggests the slightest degree of change.

The rigid exclusiveness in regard to foreigners is a law merely enacted by the Government from motives of policy, and is not a sentiment of the Japanese people.

Their habits are social among themselves. Woman is recognized as a companion, and not merely treated as a slave. Their position is not so elevated as in those countries which are under the influence of Christianity; but the mother, wife, and daughter of Japan are neither the chattels and household drudges of China, nor the purchased objects of the capricious lust of the harems of Turkey. The fact of the non-existence of polygamy is a distincctive feature which preëminently characterizes the Japanese as the most moral and refined of all Eastern nations. The absence of this degrading practice shows itself not only in the superior character of the women, but in the natural consequence of the greater prevalence of the domestic virtues. Concubinage, however, is common, and prostitution prevails to a very great extent. Places called "Bagnios" are licensed, the proprietors of which are ranked with the merchants, and are entitled to wear one sword. There is a temple of Venus at Jeddo, which is as magnificent as a prince's palace, and contains six hundred priestesses. There is, however, something like a moral revenge inflicted upon the keepers of these establishments at their death; for although the bagnios are publicly licensed, they are held infamous, and when a keeper dies he is denied any other funeral than a dunghill.

In the brevity of the Japanese laws, and their summary method of executing them, our own legal department might perhaps learn a lesson. There are no professional lawyers, and every man is deemed competent to plead his own cause. If a party receives an injury, he applies to a magistrate, who summons the other party before him. The case is then stated by the complainant in his own way, and the accused is heard in his defence. The magistrate examines the witnesses, and the acuteness which he derives from experience enables him, in ordinary cases, to detect falsehood. He passes sentence, from which there is no appeal, and it is carried into execution instanter. If the matter in dispute be of great importance, the magistrate may refer it to the Emperor in Council. Sometimes, in trifling cases, he orders the parties to go and settle the matter privately, with the aid of their friends; and it is well understood that the matter must be so settled, or unpleasant consequences will result.

There is no country in which life seems to be less valued than in Japan. Capital punishment succeeds even to the slightest offences, and suicide is not only frequent, but is considered meritorious. When an official has committed an offence, or even when there has been in his department a violation of law, although beyond his power of prevention, so sure is he of the punishment of death, that he reanticipates it by disembowelling himself. By this act he saves his property from forfeiture, and his family from death. Disembowelling is performed by making two incisions, in the form of a cross, over the abdomen, while a trusty follower stands by to complete the work by decapitation.

In some branches of the fine arts the Japanese have attained considerable skill. They are ignorant of anatomy and perspective, and therefore barbarous in their sculptures and landscapes, but in the representation of a single object, they manifest great accuracy of detail and a truthful adherence to nature. Architecture, as an art, can hardly be said to have an existence. Their temples, palaces and private houses being all low and temporary structures, generally of wood; and the frequency of earthquakes lead them to bestow less care on their buildingss than perhaps they might do under other circumstances.

Reading and writing is universal even among the lowest ranks, and children of all ranks, high and low, and of both sexes, are obliged to attend the rudimentary schools. Colleges and academies are scattered among the towns throughout the empire. Immense numbers of cheap books are continually issuing from the Japanese press, designed for the instruction of the children of the poor people. Books of a higher order are published for the rich and better educated, reading being a favorite occupation of both sexes. The city of Mikado appears to be the great literary metropolis, and may be considered the "Athens" of Japan.

We have thus given to our readers something of Japan and the Japanese. To American energy and enterprise undoubtedly belongs the honor of again opening this, in many respects, favored country and peculiar people to the commerce and civilizing influences of the world. As a nation, they are shrewd and cautious; and an improper motive is as readily detected by them and as quickly resented as by our own people. The importance of a successful issue to the mission of the present Japanese Embassy cannot be overestimated, for upon it hangs not only great commercial benefits to our own nation, but much good which may be expected to flow to the children of this far-off oriental clime.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Alexander Family.

FORTY YEARS' FAMILIAR LETTERS OF JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D.—Constituting, with the Notes, a Memoir of his Life: Edited by the surviving Correspondent, JOHN HALL, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 2 vols., pp. 412, 371.

SERMONS. By JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 2 vols.

The familiar private correspondence of a man like Dr. JAMES ALEXANDER is as acceptable a contribution to the literature of the day as any collection of purely private papers can be. The success of volumes which have borne a similar character, like that of the *Humboldt Correspondence*, proves the appetite of the reading public for personal gossip. There seems to be a prevalent feeling of curiosity among the community in relation to the private life and real opinions of noted men, and a well-authenticated record of life-experiences is quite certain to meet a cordial reception.

Dr. HALL has performed a useful task in the compilation of these volumes. During the long term of forty years, he was the intimate friend and confidential correspondent of Dr. ALEXANDER. Beginning at the period when the latter was a lad of fifteen years, pursuing his studies in the Junior class at Princeton, this correspondence continued, with but few interruptions, down to the Summer of 1859. It was a free and affectionate interchange of thought, sentiment, emotion, badinage and off-hand criticism; coming to us, after the lapse of years, with charming freshness and continual interest. The first period, comprised between the years 1819 and 1822, was that of the juvenile letters—epistles written with the dash of boyhood, but showing, even then, that the boy rose above the average of the Freshmen of his class, and had independent and striking thoughts upon subjects which he had not yet dared to grapple with. These early letters are not the least interesting portions of these volumes.

Dr. HALL's excellent classification of the letters assists the development of Dr. ALEXANDER's views so materially that we are not at a loss in tracing the gradual progress of his mind toward the mastery of those recondite problems in theology of which he afterwards became so efficient an expounder. A strict chronological order has been preserved, bringing the life of the writer vividly upon the canvas, and completing, as a whole, the picture of the man, as painted by his own hand. Thus, Dr. HALL makes these letters tell their own story of life in College, in the Theological Seminary, during the period of the licentiate, through a series of pastorates, in the editor's chair, in the Professor's desk, in European tours, and in the sanctity of private life. In a correspondence so familiar as this, there is necessarily an absence of restraint, and perfect freedom from the forms of conventional etiquette which custom requires in the intercourse of strangers. The consequence is a gushing freedom of expression, a wealth of inner experience, a quaint and frequently a comical view of men and events—together making up a delightful story of private life, and a pleasant record of personal experience. Cast early into the mould of religious training, Dr. ALEXANDER's predestined vocation was the Gospel ministry. To this end his education was directed, and for this he gave the years of his manhood to earnest and most diligent study. His father, Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, an eminent Presbyterian divine, was an acknowledged master of pastoral and polemic theology, and JAMES, the eldest son, inherited much of his power of close analysis and vigorous eloquence. An analogy, somewhat curious and interesting is to be traced between two families who have made their mark upon the American pulpit—we mean those of the ALEXANDERS and the BEECHERS. In each of these the father gave tone to the character of sons who subsequently became famous; and in each the passion for investigation and the disregard of rigid conventionalism served to stamp the seal of originality upon father and son. In the case of Dr. ALEXANDER, the son followed closely upon the father's footsteps, and eventually achieved a greater reputation; it is unnecessary to inquire whether the same remark holds good concerning the family of the BEECHERS. That numerous stock is still quite able to speak for itself. Our present concern is with the tribe of ALEXANDER.

Dr. ALEXANDER's narrative of his first experiences in personal religion is in a measure wanting in the volumes of this *Correspondence*. During the years 1820–21, an interval of silence appears to have been occupied in a careful retrospection. A single foot-note, by Dr. HALL, contains all that was said by the young inquirer in reference to these spiritual struggles. The correspondence was resumed in the Summer of 1822, when ALEXANDER recorded his impressions of time wasted and opportunities neglected. In the Fall of the same year, we find him a student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton; in 1824, a tutor in college; in 1825, a licentiate for the ministry, stationed in Virginia, and alternately amused and instructed by the habits of the people and the customs of social life. In 1829 he returned to the North, settling at Trenton, as the pastor of a Presbyterian congregation. From this locality his letters have a singular character. Distrustful of his own capacity, but anxious for profitable results from his ministry, he comes to the confessional with remarkable simplicity of manner; he is "convinced" that he "lacks that love of souls which is the only permanent spur to ministerial faithfulness," and gives way to occasional fits of despondency. Witness the following:

A PASTORAL TRIAL.

"Among my pastoral trials, is the conviction (as a thief of the worst and most inveterate stamp) of a man, who has been twenty years an apparently devout member of my church. I never missed him from his pew, nor ever observed him inattentive. It gave occasion to one or two sermons on 'offences,' 'hypocrisy,' and 'self-deception,' which I trust may be useful; but it affords great glorying to the aliens. I took occasion to press this idea, which I think valuable, that, granting that there is such a thing in the world as a *hypocrite*, the very place where we must reasonably expect to find him is in the Church of Christ: hence no reproach ought to be cast on the latter. You may have been told that I was invited (with the prospect of a call) to preach in Baltimore; I have declined it. If I am to be a pastor—and nothing but necessity could make me willing to be anything else—I believe I have more openings to serve Christ here than in any mere laborious charge. I have counted up about fifty persons with whom I have had religious conversation, and who are more or less tender. A great excitement would bring these to the anxious seat, and probably into the church; but without this, *I* have an access to them which no other person could have, for a long time; and which I should not have to the same number elsewhere. The same kind of argument applies to a number of other topics. Still, I feel my constitution to be inadequate to the labors. I usually carry an aching head to a pillow of restlessness every Sunday, Wednesday, and Thursday night; and am truly incompetent for pastoral visitation. Yet, the life of a minister has great satisfactions and rewards, which I trust you may experience in a far higher degree than your unfaithful friend."

A series of letters, extending from 1833 to 1844, written during Dr. ALEXANDER's editorship of the *Presbyterian* and his Professorship in the College of New-Jersey, portray a mental conflict through which he passed. These are parts of the correspondence upon which the reader will linger with peculiar pleasure, for they are lively as well as earnest. In October, 1844, Dr. ALEXANDER was installed Pastor of the Duane-street Church, in this City, and here his ministerial labors closed. The second volume contains the letters written during this period. They show that his transplantation from the quiet towns wherein his former life had been passed, to the more exciting scenes of New-York life, served to quicken his faculty of keen observation and call forth his powers of sarcastic comment. He saw everything that happened in the bustling crowds of the City, and wrote down his impressions as they struck him at the moment. Turning back to these random passages, we are impressed by his clear view of public questions, and his humorous mingling of droll conceits with serious criticism. A fair illustration of this tendency is contained in the letter dated Jan. 10, 1845, in which he writes:

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"I want to preach a sermon on this subject, viz.: Men of Business live in a perpetual hurry, scarcely taking time to refresh nature. This keeps out thoughts of God. This spell must be broken. *For such men*, stated inviolable periods of devotion are therefore necessary. Apply to closet-prayer, family-worship, and especially the Sabbath. I feel the evil as I never did before. Broadway is a spectacle these sunny mornings. I sat by ——, (a fashionable author,) in an omnibus, to day; black, shaggy sack, plaid pants, gaiter-boots, blue and red neckcloth, crook dangling curls like a miss, face of a vinous character. I have always felt serious concern at the evident repugnance of a friend of ours to the Tract Society. It is unfortunate, for the principle of compromise in the two charities is identical. And the only privilege of the S. S. Union in the event of disaster, will be that of "being devoured last." I am loth to say it; but to this I apprehend it will come. Even the New School, who spread wide their no-sect flag in '37, are now moving everything to be as sectarian as possible—newspaper, Board of Publication, complaint about suppression of Calvinism, &c. A great protraction of meetings and revival reported at Sag Harbor, L. I., (Old School")

After a flying visit to Europe, in the Summer of 1851, Dr. ALEXANDER returned to the care of his church in Fifth-avenue. His letter upon removal to a new house contains some passages on topics of the day:

AN OLLA PODRIDA.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1851.

We have got into our new house (No. 22 West Nineteenth street,) but are not yet in any order. What they will do at Princeton I know not. Whatever changes may supervene I earnestly hope there will be none to lower the general standard of our theological training. There is a view of it in which one minister might teach everything; but if we would maintain that high ground I solemnly believe American ministers now have in comparison with those of other countries, we must have at least one well-sustained Seminary. This was my father's great desire, which gained strength in his more sober hours, and formed part of his dying conversations with me. I am troubled in my mind at the sort of church I am coming to. I certainly should never have accepted the call if I had dreampt of such outlay. I fear the total exclusion of the poor, and the insufficiency of my voice. As I had no hand in it, and know myself to be crossed rather than gratified by it, I hope God will turn it to some good. On Sunday I urged the destitution of New-York, and proposed the erection of a free church down town. On Monday, a man whom I never knew before, came and offered me $1,000 towards it. We cannot hope to get even into our lecture-room before May.

Even since I went over the water the changes here are surprising. Sabbath-traffic and grog drinking have increased. The whole talk now is about KOSSUTH. The newspaper, the TIMES, is going full sail. It already has 16,000 subscribers in two months. GREELEY (*Tribune*) writes powerfully, when he lays himself out. His late articles on HUGHES are tremendous batteries. But he goes full-length with the Chapman Foxton-Westminster Review party. His book on Europe is worth reading, though sour. P—— sends me the proofs of an embryo book on Charity. It is —— raised to the nth power; abuse of clergy; abuse of churches; abuse of theology: everybody wrong but *moi*; sneers at societies, creeds, catechisms, &c., &c.; yet, after all, a book that no one can read without deep and anxious reflection. The mixture of truth is great and suggestive, and the style is tip-top, sometimes as keen as PASCAL.

In 1857, while again traveling in Europe, Dr. ALEXANDER heard the preaching of Mr. SPURGEON, and sent to Dr. HALL the following estimate of his powers:

DR. ALEXANDER ON MR. SPURGEON.

LONDON, June 29, 1857.

I have heard the wonderful SPURGEON. I am told the effort was feeble, for him. He has none of those captivating intonations which we remember in SUMMERFIELD and others; neither should I judge him to have any pathos. His voice is incomparable, and perfect for immense power, sweetness and naturalness. His pronunciation is admirable, with the never-failing English eyther, knowledge, wroth, &c. Though very like his likenesses, he becomes almost handsome when animated. His gesture is sparing and gentlemanlike. I detect no affectation. The tremendous virtue of his elocution is in outcry, sarcasm, and menace, and his voice improves as it grows louder. I seriously think his voice the great attraction. His prayers were concise and solemn; a shade too metaphoric. His short exposition was so-so in matter, but well delivered. He preceded his sermon by a shot at Lord LYNDHURST's late remarks on the obscene print bill, and said: "Holywell-street had at length found an advocate in Westminster Palace." He requested the people in the gallery (there are three, one over another) not to lean forward. He said you could tell a Dissenter in church by his sitting down before the hymn was over. During the sermon he described broken-down preachers, spitting blood, going to the continent and traveling at other people's expense. This did not please me, for

"Who e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law?"

He told a very funny story of a minister with a rich wife. He was very severe on the establishment, and rather intimated that the Gospel was very little preached. In this part of the discourse, he preached himself. Notwithstanding all this, and his dreadful onslaught on written sermons, I think his work here matter of the greatest thankfulness. He preaches a pure Gospel, in the most uncompromising manner, with directness, power and faithfulness; and he preaches it to hundreds of thousands, to beggars and princes. I am at a loss to say what they come for. They seem to be led of God. All strangers go. Some of the nobility are always there. Church ministers abound in every assembly. I ought to have said there is nothing that savors of the rude or illiterate.

The extracts given from these entertaining volumes exhibit the sprightly style of Dr. ALEXANDER's correspondence. His incidental comments upon the events of the day, and his free analyses of the characters of public men, running through the series of his letters, are divested of offence—sharp as they sometimes are—by judicious curtailment and omission of passages having reference merely to private individuals. To the affection, not less than the skilful editorship, of Dr. HALL, we are therefore indebted for this timely and welcome publication. Two excellent portraits of Dr. ALEXANDER, taken at different periods of his life, accompany the volumes.

The sermons of Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER, published simultaneously with the correspondence of his brother, issue from the same house.

MARGARET MONCRIEFFE, THE FIRST LOVE OF AARON BURR; a Romance of the Revolution. By CHARLES BURDETT. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

The writing of a historical novel is no easy task. There is so strong a temptation to diverge from the straight path of downright, rugged narrative,—to turn from the solid reality of fact to the superior attraction of fiction,—to sink the historic character in a figment of the imagination, that the author, be he never so willing to follow the plain programme which he had previously blocked out, usually finds himself wandering among a crowd of creatures of his own invention. To make out of a certain set of homely folk a vivid picture of incident and romance, adhering constantly to the thread of fact, and permitting no beads of fancy to hide the naked basis of the story, is to accomplish a neat task of literary labor. When men and women, whose acts have passed into history, are made to reappear in comely garb, living their lives over again, with all the old naturalness, emotion and vigor, we thank the writer who has had the skill to weave for them a new web of life, and march them by for our personal inspection.

In a measure, the present volume fulfills these conditions. It is a successful attempt to invest an historical incident with an air of attractive romance. It starts out with a barren fact, and developes that fact into a novel, wherein but two characters are introduced as fictitious personages, whose special duty it is to make a perfect plot—these visionary individuals serving very much the same purpose as those supernumeraries of the dramatic stage whose duty ends when they have swelled the numbers of a mock procession and enhanced the glory of a spectacle. Omitting these incidental characters from Mr. BURDETT's narrative, we have a series of persons who are known to history—Col. BURR, MARGARET MONCRIEFFE, Gen. PUTNAM, Gov. TRYON, the spy HICKEY, and the gunsmith FORBES. The story is laid in the first year of the Revolutionary War. Gen. PUTNAM held command in New-York, and BURR was his Aid. Acceding to the earnest request of her father, a British officer, then stationed with his regiment on Staten Island, PUTNAM received the girl MARGARET MONCRIEFFE as a guest in his family. Thrown into close companionship with BURR, her admiration of his brilliant qualities ripened into affection, and the gallant major, who rarely omitted the improvement of an opportunity, returned her love. Thus far the actual record of history. Mr. BURDETT has seized upon this incident as the plot of his story. A fictitious damsel, one "Patsy," is introduced as a foil, to play off against the jealous temper of MARGARET, and "Patsy" really appears as the genuine "first love" of the hero, inasmuch as the major appears to have given that unfortunate damsel the cold shoulder after having encountered the bright eyes of the beautiful Tory—but this is probably a novelist's license, and he must not be too harshly censured. "Patsy" serves a good purpose in the book,—her flaming patriotism offsetting the traitorous conduct of the spying MARGARET, and her revelation of Tryon's plot affording the material for one of the best chapters of the novel. History does not justify the assumption that BURR's fidelity to the patriot cause wavered, as a consequence of his personal attachment, nor does his record place the date of his treason so early,—but this, again, is a novelist's license, and our author so candidly acknowledges the anachronism that we can offer no valid objection. As a whole, the plot is well-sustained, the dialogue lively, and the incidents grouped with care and skill. The book is not without its faults,—chiefly errors of style, which could have been readily avoided. Mr. BURDETT is occasionally guilty of carelessness. Some of his paragraphs are too verbose; an idea is tangled in a net of words, and verbiage conceals what terseness would have expressed with effect. We recommend to him a study of words, for hampered thoughts never go easily.

The most valuable part of this book is its appendix. Facility of access to the private papers of BURR has enabled Mr. BURDETT to produce a series of letters which have never before seen the light. One of these letters, written by BURR in 1812, to his friend ERIC BOLMAN, of Philadelphia, sets at rest a story which has obtained some currency and credence, to the effect that BURR once claimed protection as a British subject. We copy the conclusion of this letter:

BURR'S REFUTATION OF A CALUMNY.

"It was strongly recommended to me by a man of very high consideration, enjoying an important place under Government, but hating personally Lord LIVERPOOL, to defend myself against his persecutions, by claiming my birth-right as a British subject. It was presumed that I would cheerfully seize this mode to disengage myself from thraldom, and to mortify, and, if I should please, to punish Lord LIVERPOOL

It became a topic of conversation, and many distinguished persons took a very lively interest in the question. A very profound, and learned argument of 60 octavo pages, tracing the law from the time of WILLIAM the Conqueror to the then present day (1808) was drawn up *for the occasion* by one of the ablest and most celebrated lawyers in the British dominions, and put into my hands. My rights were demonstrated beyond a doubt. *I refused to suffer myself to be called a British subject for a single day: for any purpose, under any circumstances: nor did I at any moment swerve from this determination.*"

Two or three of Col. BURR's love-letters are among the literary curiosities of this collection. An accurate transcript of a letter to BURR from his friend "Leonora" is given with all its imperfect orthography and warmth of passion; and a *fac simile* of BURR's celebrated cipher letter, and the key thereto, frequently referred to in connection with the history of his treasonable plot, faces the title-page. These are curious and valuable additions to the history of a remarkable man, and we have to thank Mr. BURDETT for putting us in possession of them.

RUTLEDGE. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1 vol. pp. 504.

A barren title, but a most satisfactory book. The author, whose timidity, or, perhaps, whose pride, forbids the publication of a name, will be sought after with the avidity that follows close upon awakened curiosity. There is a mild rebuke to impertinent inquiry in the reticence of the publisher, and in the concealment of the writer; but it will do no harm to repeat the current gossip which assigns the authorship of this volume to a young lady of this City, who thus makes her *entrée* in the literary world.

Rutledge comes to the reading public solely upon its merits, deriving no adventitious aid from long-established reputation, nor. indebted to the praise of ripe scholars for its introduction. We are not clear upon the question whether the young author is or is not an American CHARLOTTE BRONTE. She has certainly the power of vivid word-painting, the faculty of effective dramatic construction, masculinity of style, and felicity of expression—qualities which are held in cohesive combination through the whole of the five hundred pages of her novel. In some parts of the book there is a palpable imitation of *Jane Eyre*—the leading characters stand in such relations to each other as to bring back a strong recollection of that wonderful work of literary art: the *denouement* of the plot is similar to that; the main incidents recall passages the vigor and passion of which stirred the reader's heart years ago, when Miss BRONTE's great success rang in a half-dozen languages. Like *Jane Eyre*, this nameless heroine is an orphan girl; like her, too, she leans upon the rugged strength of a stern, hard-featured, impassible man, who is greatly her senior in years; like her, she weds this cold but whole hearted idol at the last. The traces of these resemblances run through the book. It is as if a woman's heart had been stirred by sympathy and fired with emulation,—a union of emotions which has produced a novel, curious enough in all its parts to invite attention, and powerful enough to claim a rank among the best productions of the day.

Aside from the unconscious imitation of another's work, *Rutledge* is a notable contribution to the school of the American novel; for it deals with subjects which are familiar to the American reader and pictures phases of life that are familiar to us. A railroad accident is the earliest adventure, the pivot upon which the remainder of the story swings. But for that, the heroine would not have become a resident at Rutledge, nor fallen in love with its master, nor been lost in the woods, nor had numberless experiences which have opened a field for strong writing and vivid description. It is an idea purely American to run a heroine off a railroad track and wound her grievously at the outset of her career. It is no less a local coloring that gives life to the scenes in the residence in Gramercy-square, and leads to the death of the child Esther. The description of the death-scene in the Churchill family is vividly drawn. So is that of the ending of the heroine's mad ride, which leaves her lost in impenetrable woods. A part of the latter we copy, as a fair specimen of the vigorous writing of the book.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

"Look in whatever way I might, there was nothing but terror staring me in the face. How many miles I was from any human habitation, I did not dare to think; but indeed it mattered little; I could not, benumbed and aching as I was, have walked half a mile, even with the certainty of help before me; and I doubted whether, if the horse could have been coaxed over the cruel obstacle that stopped her course, I could have mounted her again. I was bound, helpless, hopeless! My exaggerated fancy refused all hope, and seized all that was frightful, and held up before me the dread that, unless some unforeseen help should come, I should perish during the slow waning of the awful night that had but just begun. I saw life and youth,

'And time and hope behind me cast,'

and one black shadow creeping toward me, slowly, but with unswerving tread; silently, but with intensest gaze, freezing me with horror. And with a sort of mockery, the words that had seemed so soothing and peaceful, when life was sure and unthreatened, rang in my ears:

'Death comes to set thee free—
O meet him cheerily
As thy true friend.'

Starting to my feet, I cried aloud, as if stung with sudden pain: 'No, no! not such death as this; I cannot! Oh, is there no help?' And calling passionately Mr. RUTLEDGE's name, I listened as if it were impossible that I could call on him in vain. But no voice nor answer came; the swaying branches moaned loudly as the angry wind swept through them; the swollen stream rushed by with a mournful sound; the dead leaves fluttered in the fitful blast: this was my answer—this was all the help my appeals would gain. With a cry of anguish, I cast myself down upon the earth, and sent to heaven such a prayer as only despair and mortal terror can wring from the heart. Not as people pray at home, morning and evening, with Death at worst a distant enemy, and Terror and Temptation just so many words; not as people pray from duty, or from habit, or out of respect to religion, I prayed then. Not as I had often asked for mercy, Sunday after Sunday, in the Litany, and thought I was in earnest, did I ask for it now; but with such agony of earnestness, such wild entreaty, as those ten men in the Samaritan village put into their prayer for mercy; a *de profundis* that came from the lowest depths of abasement and despair. It was a fearful struggle, but it passed over and left me calmer."

There is depth of passion in this passage which argues, for so young a hand, skillful play with the brush of fancy. As a whole, though not perfect, *Rutledge* is a good book; and, what is more, one that gives promise of pleasant things to come.

SCHOOL AND FAMILY READERS. By MARCIUS WILLSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 5 vols., 12mo.

Author and publisher alike deserve the thanks of the juveniles for the production of this dainty series of elementary school-books. The type is large and clear, the paper firm, the illustrations exquisite and profuse, and the matter is even better than the manner. Besides, the publishers have had the good sense to reduce the selling price to a nominal sum, which barely leaves a margin for profit. When the desiderata of quantity, quality and economy are thus combined, what more can be asked? Mr. WILLSON is a gentleman every way competent to the task he has undertaken. Long familiarity with the wants of our schools, and several previous efforts, not unsuccessfully made, to contribute valuable aids to instruction, qualify him for the post of teacher. Further than this, he was favored in the preparation of this series, by the wise counsel and judicious criticism of HORACE MANN. Better counselor no teacher ever had; better indorsement no educational book needs. It was the observation of Mr. MANN that our common elementary books were neither attractive nor instructive enough; that they dwelt too long upon subjects in which the young mind felt no interest; that they were, in general, limited in range, and formal. Acting upon these hints, Mr. WILLSON set to himself the work of a radical reconstruction,—basing his plan upon the fundamental principle that the young pupil demands *positive* knowledge; that he is discontented with mere moral axioms; and that he covets entertainment and instruction. Accordingly, in the preparation of his new series, our author incontinently threw overboard the old traditions, boldly introduced higher branches of knowledge in his elementary books, and laid out a newer and broader field. The five volumes before us are the first fruits of this enterprise, and very ripe and palatable fruits they are.

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.

—Campaign literature begins to appear at the coming of Summer, although the heat of the Presidential contest is yet some weeks removed. RUDD & CARLETON have issued a "Wigwam Edition" of the *Life of Abram Lincoln*, intended for cheap circulation during the canvass. It tells the story of Mr. LINCOLN's personal history and public life in compact compass; gives copious extracts from his speeches in Congress and during the Douglas contest in Illinois: contains a verbatim report of his speech, delivered at the Cooper Institute in February last, and has a summary of the proceedings of the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, together with the Republican platform of 1860. A brief biography of Mr. HAMLIN is appended. Republicans will find it a useful document.... A *Life of William H. Seward* also appears from the press of Mr. REDFIELD, edited by GEORGE E. BAKER. This is a new edition, brought down to the present date, containing Mr. SEWARD's last speech, on the admission of Kansas, in full, besides large extracts from other speeches on questions of the day.... Another seasonable book is Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH's compilation of the *Writings and Speeches of Alvan Stewart on Slavery*—published by A. B. BURDICK, No. 145 Nassau-street. A memoir of Mr. STEWART is in preparation, but the editor of this volume has deemed it proper to segregate from the mass of Mr. STEWART's writings those which bear exclusively upon the question of American Slavery. These records of his opinions are therefore given to the public in advance of the history of his life They possess a peculiar interest, from the fact that Mr. STEWART was one of the pioneers in the Anti-Slavery movement, and gave the best years of his life to the promulgation of doctrines which he earnestly believed. A man of rare eloquence and genius, he lent an extraordinary impetus to the Anti-Slavery movement in this State a quarter of a century ago. His arguments are reproduced in Mr. MARSH's excellent edition of his speeches with a view, as the editor acknowledges, to their bearing upon the pending issue....Republican Clubs will find a collection of Campaign Melodies in *Hutchison's Republican Songster*, edited by one of the HUTCHINSON family, and published at No. 67 Nassau-street....A portrait of Mr. LINCOLN, engraved on steel, from a photograph by BRADY, is published by J. KELLY, No. 87 Fulton-street. It is a good likeness.

— Mr. PUTNAM publishes a portly octavo volume, entitled *An Historical Sketch of Commerce and Navigation*. It is the work of GEORGE COGGESHALL, an old sea captain, and the result of a painstaking effort to condense the leading facts in the history of navigation, from the earliest period to the present. Capt. COGGESHALL makes no claim to the style of a finished writer, nor does he deny that his work is an imperfect compendium of commercial history, but admits with refreshing candor that his labor has been simply the pastime of an old man, whose active life of sixty years is closing in a comfortable retirement. Beginning with the infancy of Commerce in the Mediterranean, he traces the progress of exploration and discovery down to the period of the opening of Japan and the discoveries of Dr. LIVINGSTONE in Africa. A single volume of five hundred pages suffers the introduction of but comparatively meagre details of great commercial enterprises, and affords no space for elaborate disquisitions; yet the Captain succeeds in tracing the progress of civilization, the spread of Christianity and the expansion of trade, in a comprehensive and satisfactory, if not peculiarly elegant style.

—CHARLES B. NORTON has issued the initial volume of his series of handbooks for travelers, under the title of *Norton's Handbook to Europe; or, How to Travel in the Old World*. The editor is Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, and the book is a snug, compact volume, suitable for the pocket of the tourist. Modeled upon the plan of MURRAY's Handbooks, this series is less bulky and more cheaply published than the English works. Mr. SIDDONS has thrown together his items of information without strict regard to order, and has been occasionally betrayed into verbiage and a slip-shod style of expression, but, for all that, the traveler may gather a great many hints from him which will be useful in a European tour. A railway map of Europe accompanies the volume. Mr. NORTON also announces, for early publication, a *Handbook to America*, intended for the use of foreigners traveling hitherward.

—*St. Paul's to St. Sophia*, by RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, is a series of sketches of European travel, published by SHELDON & CO. Mr. MCCORMICK is ambitious of literary distinction, and careless of the means he employs to attain it; hence, his letters have been hurried through the press without undergoing reconstruction or revision, and an amiable publisher has lent his aid to embody in a book that which should have remained in the obscurity of a private correspondence.

—A *Church Choral Book*, containing tunes and hymns for congregational singing, is published by CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & CO., Boston. The editors are Messrs. BAKER and TUFTS. In the multitude of books on church music, congregations are in no peril of destitution; the only fear is that choirs will plunge wildly into extremes from the very richness of the materials at command. The present volume seems to have been compiled with care, but it must take its chance among many competitors.

—A portrait of Gov. SEWARD, lithographed from the original painting of Mr. HICKS, is published by W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Taken from a picture which represents Gov. SEWARD at an earlier period, it scarcely conveys an adequate idea of his appearance in later years; but the likeness is strikingly accurate in expression. It is drawn nearly in profile, a view of Mr. SEWARD's face that is always the most effective. Mr. SCHAUS has issued the print in beautiful style.

—The HARPERS have published a new edition of CICERO's *De Oratore*, from the translation of BARNES, annotated and revised by J. S. WATSON. The volume is uniform with *Harper's Classical Library*. The same house publishes another volume of Rev. JACOB ABBOTT's histories for the young,—the *History of Genghis Khan*,—uniform with the previous volumes of the series. Also, a *Smaller History of Greece*, by Dr. SMITH, for use in schools. It is abundantly illustrated.

—A new edition of the *Confessions of Augustine*, edited by WM. G. T. SHEDD, has been issued from the Andover press of WARREN F. DRAPER, in one handsome volume. This edition is a reprint of an old translation republished in Boston some seventeen years ago. Mr. SHEDD contributes a concise but appreciative introduction, the perusal of which will enlighten the uninstructed reader.

—The June Part of *All the Year Round* is published by J. M. EMERSON & CO. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., have received the last monthly part of CHAMBERS' *Edinburgh Journal*. LITTELL, SON & Co., of Boston, have republished in a thick pamphlet the *Luck of Ladysmede*, a novel which first appeared in this country in the pages of the *Living Age*.

—The *Brooklyn City Directory* for the year, ending May 1, 1861, is issued by J. LAIN & CO., in Brooklyn. It is a volume of 500 pages, containing 5,000 more names than the issue of the previous year. The publishers have introduced a number of improvements, among which is a very complete record of the streets and avenues of the City.

—The second and concluding volume of the *Physiology of Common Life*, by GEORGE HENRY LEWES, has been published by the APPLETONS. The favorable reception accorded to the first volume of this work paves the way for the second, which discusses the mental constitution of Man in a singularly lucid and forcible manner.

—Dr. SAMUEL W. FRANCIS has issued a *Report of the Surgical Cliniques of Dr. Valentine Mott*; a work interesting to the medical profession. The reporter is a young physician of this City, who makes his first appearance under favorable auspices, and the accuracy of whose statements is vouched for by competent authority.

—The *North American Polytechnic Journal* is a new periodical, published in German and English, which proposes to discuss new discoveries in Science and Art in a style adapted for popular reading. It is edited by Dr. CHARLES RIEDEL and JOHN J. FREEDMAN.

—Mrs. MARY A. DENISON reappears as the author of a Revolutionary story, *The Days and Ways of the Cocked Hats*. We cannot, conscientiously, say that the lady has achieved a success. (S. A. ROLLO.)

—The *Knickerbocker* for July is out promptly. It has the usual variety of contributions, but the best things are in the "Editor's Table," whereof the gossiping chatter smacks of the raciness of old times.

—A discourse delivered by Prof. HUNTINGTON in the Hall of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in March last, entitled *Home and College*, has been published in book form by CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & CO., Boston.

—D. VAN NOSTRAND publishes a *Handbook of Artillery*, by Capt. JOSEPH ROBERTS, U. S. A., a little manual, which is stamped with the approval of the officers of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

—A number of cheap novels appear from the press of Mr. PETERSON. Among them, *Mary Stuart*, by REYNOLDS, and the *Rebel and the Rover*. There are individuals who fancy such things.

—The list of religious biographies is enlarged by the addition of a *Memoir of Dr. Doddridge*, published, with a fine portrait, by the American Tract Society.

—Mrs. GREY's new novel, *The Little Beauty*, has been published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, in a gaudy volume of six hundred pages.

Hamilton College—Clark Prize Exhibition.

CLINTON, N. Y., Thursday, June 14, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Annual Clark Prize Exhibition of the senior class of this Institution occurred last evening. This is an exercise in which Hamilton takes pride, because of all the exhibitions it is by far the choicest and most interesting. A large number of visitors are always in attendance, and even Commencement itself loses some of its lustre by a comparison with this exhibition. The object of the Clark Prize is very similar to the DeForrest Medal, of Yale College, being for excellence in oratory, and it is competed for by the best writers of the graduating class who enter the lists. All who may wish are allowed to write upon any of the six subjects assigned, and of the orations the six best are selected by the Faculty, as worthy of competition. The subjects are so varied as to suit the tastes of all. Below are the names of the speakers, with their subjects, who competed for the prize in the exhibition last evening:

1. "The Narrowness of Human Knowledge," M. H. BEACH.
2. "Architecture, as Expressing National Character," R. S. BINGHAM.
3. "Submission to Law a Condition of Liberty," ABBA BROOKINS.
4. "Submission to Law a Condition of Liberty," SAMUEL MILLER.
5. "Memory, as a Retributive Power," JOHN R. LEWIS.
6. "Memory, as a Retributive Power," MILTON H. NORTHRUP.

Scholars and competent judges, together with the large audience present on the occasion, bestowed the highest encomiums upon the various speakers for the ability and finish of their productions, as well as the excellent manner in which they were delivered. Of the six speakers, however, two are here worthy of special mention. The performances of Messrs. LEWIS and NORTHRUP called forth the earnest attention and applause of the audience.

The name of the successful candidate for the prize will be announced just previous to Commencement.

W. C. W.

The Cattle Disease—What it is, and How it may be Cured.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling with the general public a great interest in the cattle disease, I visited Mr. JOHNSON, of New-Jersey, on whose farm it has appeared. I learned from him that they had had it before. I should judge that it is not as severe as in Massachusetts.

I find it to be a disease of a low typhoid character, and is analogous to the diptheria of the human race. Its constitutional symptoms are the same, one determining to the throat and the other to the lungs.

The unfailing characteristic symptom of this pleuro-pneumonia, like that of diptheria, is a negative electric condition of the system, and I should use the same treatment as would benefit the human race. In the first place, change the condition from a negative to a positive one, either by electrization or by giving medicines to effect the same purpose, for until that is changed a cure is impossible. With that in view I would recommend chlorine, iodine, oxygen and bromine.

If the local irritation is great I would also recommend the inhalation of burnt tar or boiling bitumen.

The feed should be light and nutritious, corn or oatmeal mixed with wet straw, cut fine and allowed to ferment. This acid food will tend to produce the positive condition, and should be given alternately with grass.

The feed should be slightly salted, the chlorine in the salt producing the same electric condition. Blood letting, purging and depletion should be avoided.

The bowels should be moved daily. If necessary, give a small portion of salts in a little dilute sulphuric acid and water.

Tartarized anatomy or aconite would be beneficial in cases that have been neglected; nux romica may be used successfully in arousing the nervous system, but it sometimes exhausts it.

Fresh air is indispensible. The animals should be kept clean and well curried. The temperature must be kept natural by housing and blanketing, and if necessary by artificial heat. They should not be allowed to drink cold water.

Mr. JOHNSON had an animal killed in the early stages of the disease for the purpose of investigation. He found the determinator confined to the membranes; therefore, in the commencement, it should be treated as membranous inflammation.

Yours, &c., A. G. HULL, M. D.,
No. 50 West Twenty-fourth-street.

The Case of Miss Goddard.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TROY, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

As a matter of justice to Miss ABBY A. GODDARD, who was acquitted on Tuesday in this city, it is proper to state that the charges preferred against her in Massachusetts have not been sustained, and on her trial in this city she regretted that there was a flaw in the indictment, for she had no fear of the result. Many of our prominent citizens, who have taken the trouble to investigate the matter, regard Miss G. as innocent of every accusation; and the public generally are glad that this fact has been asserted by the verdict of a jury.

T.

Correction—Mr. Lawrence's Note and Mayor Wood.

No. 747 BROADWAY, Friday, June 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The date of the letter of Mayor WOOD to me, published yesterday, should read "Jan. 12," not "June 12." Six months afford ample time for changing political opinions with men of a certain stamp.

Please correct the error, and oblige
Yours, very truly,
ISAAC LAWRENCE.

Note from Inspector Folk.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE,
No. 6, Basement of City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The charge against B. S. CARROLL and JOSEPH SMITH was willful disobedience of orders, and not "cowardice," as stated in some of the daily papers. Yours, &c., JOHN S. FOLK,
Inspector of Police.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notices of Religious Movements—Sentiments of the Religious Press.

Under the head of "Impressions of the Old School Assembly," the *Evangelist* replies to some remarks made by the *Observer* last week regarding the spirit of the New School Assembly. The article is in the form of a letter, dated at Rochester. It says, among other things, that "An impression has been made on some minds during the sessions of the Assembly, that New-School men in the vicinity were seized with a longing to return to the old hive. This is a grave error. The fact that they were hospitable and fraternal warranted no such interpretation as this. They do feel an interest in those whose great ecclesiastical principles are identical with their own. They have, during these sessions, experienced something of that fraternal sympathy, which in spite of all his wrongs, Joseph felt for his elder brethren when they were his guests in Egypt; but at the same time New-School men in this vicinity are, so far as we know, better satisfied with their position than ever before." The writer claims that the position of the New School Assembly on the subject of Slavery is much more satisfactory to Presbyterians in Western New-York than that of the Old School. While the differences between the two Presbyterian branches will become less, the great point of distinction in years to come will be that of virtually Pro-Slavery and conservatively Anti-Slavery influence. The resolution adopted by the Assembly on the subject of Slavery is not considered such ground for believing the Assembly safe from dissension as the conservative character of her strongest men, and the pacific disposition of the Southern members. Then, too, it is urged that the leaders have kept the Assembly in admirable discipline and that there are "no such bishops elsewhere in Protestant Christendom as may be found, to the number of a dozen or a score, in the Old School Church." These remarks are made in reply to some of like spirit recently contained in the *Observer*.

The Baptist General Association of Virginia held its sessions at Staunton recently. About 400 delegates were in attendance. Rev. W. F. BROADDUS, D. D., acted as President. The report of the Secretary of the Sunday School Colporteur Board showed that during the last year there have been employed in Virginia *eighty five* colporteurs, who visited 46,962 families; with 25,439 of these families they engaged in prayer; 958 of them they found destitute of all religious books, except the Bible. Besides private religious conversation, these colporteurs delivered 2,063 public sermons or addresses. They organized 40 Sabbath Schools; distributed, by gift and sale, Bibles and Testaments, costing $2,784 42—and other religious books, amounting in value to $12,356 15. The report of the State Mission Board showed that the sixty-three Missionaries who have been employed labored during the year in sixty four counties, and in thirty-one towns and villages. They preached 6,320 sermons, organized twelve new churches and 33 Sunday Schools; are superintending the erection of 14 new houses of worship, and have baptised 1,262 converts besides aiding pastors in meetings where 972 persons professed conversion. The receipts of the Board, during the year, were $15,137 25; expenditures, $15,160 18. More than $20,000 has been appropriated by the Baptists of Virginia for State Evangelization during the year.

The *Evangelist* for the present week continues the discussion of the relations sustained by the New School Presbyterians with the Home Missionary Society. In reply to the statement of the *Independent* that the different congregational associations had not authority to appoint delegates to confer with a Committee from the New School Assembly on the matters in dispute, it says that it is a pity "they did not find out a little sooner the limits of their authority and responsibility. For several years past, scarcely an association had met in New-England which did not assume authority to consider all matters pertaining to the Home Missionary Society, and to review very sharply the acts of the General Assembly, passing strong resolutions of censure upon that body for what it seemed fit to do to supply its own destitutions, and especially commending the Home Missionary Society for cutting several Presbyteries without the right of trial by jury. They never doubted that they had ample authority for such purposes." To support the view which it urged last week, the *Independent* quotes largely from the Congregational journals throughout New-England, many of which express decided opposition to the proposed plan of settlement as objectionable and almost impossible.

Rev. Dr. WADDINGTON writes to the *Independent* that he has been assailed since his return to England, by misrepresentations of the course which he took on the subject of Slavery while in this country. He says, moreover: "England is too slow to receive the truth as to the course of righteousness and liberty in America. The sacrifices we have made in the cause of emancipation bear no proportion to those of your pioneers and martyrs. It was a little laborious, perhaps, to get up petitions, but the advocates of emancipation here were refreshed by the gales of popular applause. But who lost his property? Who went to prison? Who fell a victim to popular violence? Who went on a pilgrimage of 1,500 miles with a little colony of freemen to clear a new settlement, and to die from cold, hunger, or the marsh fever? Not one. We forget that our English missionaries went out to the West Indies *under printed instructions not to agitate the question of Slavery*. (I speak advisedly, for my brother was a missionary, and I saw a copy of his book.") Dr. WADDINGTON announces that his memorial sketch is to be published in Boston. The church advances but slowly.

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church has been in session at Philadelphia during the week, and the *Intelligencer* gives a protracted report of its proceedings. The business transacted has been entirely routine. The report of the Board of Direction states that the contingent expenses of General Synod for the eleven months ending April 30, 1860, amount to $1,555 34, and the amount received is $1,136 65, leaving a deficiency of $118 69. The receipts of the Board of Publication, from all sources, during the year, were $22,810 84, and the expenditures, $22,488 33, leaving a balance in the treasury of $322 51. Of these receipts, $1,409 89 was contributed by the churches. The value of stock on hand, on the 1st of May, was $21,109 10, being an increase, during the past year, of $5,205 41. The sales during the year amounted to $8,583 27. $10 256 13 is on the right side of the balance sheet. The Board of Domestic Missions has received contributions amounting to $15,974 72 during the last eleven months. Of churches which have been under the care of the Board, 72 have become self-sustaining.

A correspondent of the *Observer* makes an interesting presentation of the state of religion in Algeria, Africa. There are in that Territory 2,500,000 Mussulmans of mingled races—Arabs, Moors, Kabyles, negroes and others. The Christian population of the colony of Algeria is mainly Catholic, and comprises about 170,000 Europeans—French, Germans, Spaniards, Swiss, Italians and Maltese. It is difficult to estimate with exactness the number of Protestants in the country. They do not exceed 12,000. The Societies of Evangelization in Germany and England are making vigorous efforts to increase the number of this class.

The Annual State Convention of the Sabbath-school teachers of Massachusetts was held at Worcester on Wednesday and Thursday. Hon. HENRY S. WASHBURN was chosen President. Prof. HUNTINGTON, recently of Harvard, delivered an interesting address on the first day of the Convention. It gave rise to a brief debate on the following day. Some of the delegates complained of the prominence given to sentiments distasteful to Baptists, while others objected to the introduction of Episcopalian doctrines into the discourse. The Convention adjourned on Thursday afternoon.

The *Metropolitan Record* is indignant at the proclamation of Queen VICTORIA forbidding the enlistment in Ireland of volunteers for the Pope. It says: "This is the case in a nut-shell. England suborns the assassin with his dagger against the Pope and King FERDINAND; forbids the Irish to go to aid his Holiness, but truckles in the mazes of the *entente cordiale* (?) to the *parvenu* who wears the mantle of her victim at Saint Helena."

In common with the other denominations, Episcopalians choose the Spring months as the time for holding their Conventions. That of the diocese of Rhode Island was in session at Providence on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Toronto, C. W., Diocesan Synod convened in the city of Toronto on Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. TYNG discusses the duties which pastors owe to Sunday-schools, in the *Independent* for the present week. He urges stricter personal attention on the part of ministers to this portion of the congregation, and insists that they could labor in no field where they would reap richer harvests.

The Hudson River Baptist Association has been in session at Waterford, and that of Connecticut at New-Haven. Rev. HORACE DAY presided over the former and Rev. Dr. J. L. HODGE over the latter.

Religious Services To-morrow.

Rev. JAMES DONALDSON, licentiate of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the Navy Mission, Front-street, between Gold-street and Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn.

The anniversary services of the Buelah Particular Baptist Church, corner of Twentieth-street and Broadway, will be celebrated to-morrow. Elders P. E. BROOME and ERSKINE will preach in the morning and evening, respectively.

Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of Brooklyn, will deliver the annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Reformed Dutch Church on Lafayette-place, at 7½ P. M.

Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor elect of the Pilgrim Church in West Sixteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. W. T. HALL, Pastor of the Laight-street Baptist Church, has returned home, and will officiate at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

Services in the French Theatre, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be conducted by Rev. Mr. GOSS.

Bishop SIMPSON will preach in the Trinity M. E. Church at 7½ P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—GRAND MATINEE. Evening—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE GOLD FIEND—INVISIBLE PRINCE—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THREE GRAND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 596 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BARTMANN'S STUDIO GALLERY—CORNER BROADWAY AND BOND-STREET—PAGE'S VENUS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On the report of Mr. MASON, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, THADDEUS HYATT was yesterday released from the custody in which, for some time past, he has been held for refusing to testify before the Committee. In connection with this proceeding, Mr. SUMNER spoke at some length, vindicating liberty of conscience, and justifying Mr. HYATT's course. The Majority and Minority Committees on the John Brown Insurrection made their report. A synopsis of each we publish elsewhere. The Tariff bill was then taken up, and was strongly opposed by Mr. HUNTER, who argued that no change in the present tariff was necessary, as it afforded sufficient revenue for the economical support of the Government, and the extinguishment of the public debt. Mr. SEWARD spoke at length on the subject, and strongly advocated the bill and its immediate consideration. To postpone it to the next session, he said, would be to postpone it indefinitely. The arguments for postponing it were so weak as to show a manifest disposition to avoid the whole subject. By a vote of 25 against 23, further consideration of the bill was postponed. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and some of the House amendments agreed to. The Overland Telegraph bill, already passed by the House, was concurred in by the Senate. In the House the proceedings were not of much importance. The request of the Senate for another Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill was acceded to.

The screw steamer *Saxonia* left this port yesterday for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg. She carried out 244 passengers and $300,000 in specie.

By the California Overland Express, arrived at Springfield, Mo., on the night of the 14th inst., we have news from California, which is not of special interest, to the 25th ult. The news from Japan is to April 2, and that in relation to the attack upon Prince GOTAIRO, is of interest. The statement is that about a week prior to the date of the news, Prince GOTAIRO while on his way from his residence to the palace in Jeddo, with his usual guard of sixteen, was attacked by a party of eighteen, and six of the guard and four of the assailants were killed. Several others were wounded, among them the Prince, but his recovery was confidently anticipated. It is feared by many that a revolution is impending, which, if successful will result in the expulsion and death of all foreigners.

The great event of to-day will probably be the arrival and reception of the Japanese Embassy. They leave Philadelphia at 10 o'clock this morning, and are expected to land at Pier No. 1, Battery, at 2 P. M. From this point they will be escorted by the First Division New-York State Militia, numbering 5,000 men, up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand to the Bowery, up Bowery to Union-square, thence down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, which is to be their headquarters during their stay in the City. A thousand policemen have been detailed to accompany the procession and preserve order. A grand serenade is to be given in honor of the Embassy at the Metropolital Hotel this evening. Dodworth's band with 100 instruments, on which occasion the hotel will be illuminated with 2,000 Venetian lamps. The official reception of the Ambassadors will take place at the City Hall on Monday, and on the evening of the 25th inst. a grand reception and ball is to be given in their honor at the Metropolitan Hotel,

A table of the occupations and offences of the prisoners sent from the City Prison to Blackwell's Island, yesterday, shows that three of the delinquents had been imprisoned twenty times; one, fourteen times; three, twelve times; two, ten times; one, nine times; two, eight times; four, four times; six, three times; and seven, two times. Nine were laborers; sixteen were servants; seven were women of bad character; one was a tailor, and one a clerk. The number of females, committed every day, far exceeds the number of males.

The Quarantine Commissioners resumed and closed, yesterday, the case of the Commissioners of Emigration—Mr. THOMAS M. FERGUSON, who built the wash-house dock and bridge, and Dr. BISSELL, being the principal witnesses examined. After the presentation of other private claims, they will adjourn to Staten Island, to take testimony for the Supervisors of Richmond County.

The children of the Five Points House of Industry were treated to a feast of strawberries and cakes last evening. The occasion was enlivened by songs, hymns, marches, and speeches, but the chief source of enjoyment was found in the fruit and cakes.

Yesterday the cricket match between the St. George's and Newark Clubs were brought to a conclusion, after two days play, and resulted in the defeat of the Newark men. The score stand 237 for St. George's, to 138 for the Newark Club.

The annual regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club took place yesterday, under the most favorable circumstances. The winning yachts were the *Syren*, *Vesper*, and *Restless*. According to the allowance of time over the *Mallary*, the *Daisy* was also a winning boat, but a protest was entered, because the *Daisy's* owner did not have a member of the Club to sail her.

The Ninth Ward Republican Association held a meeting last evening in Bleecker Hall, and some twenty-five members were added to the Club. A proposition was made to organize a new Association, to be known as the "Rail-Splitters' Battalion." There were objections made to the name, and finally a cognomen was left to be furnished by the members of the new Association when organized.

There was a favorable reaction in the Stock Market yesterday afternoon, and prices on the Share list closed firm, New-York Central, 81¾@81¾ per cent. State Stocks also firm; sales of Tennessees at 93 per cent. Exchange on London in liberal demand, and firmer, 109¾ sales, and the latest quotation 109¾@109¾. The export engagements for the steamers, to-day, are $1,650,000. Money in continued free supply, and placed on prime selections of paper at from 4½ to 5 per cent., and on Stock collateral 4 to 5 per cent. per annum.

Cotton was inactive, and prices tended downward. A limited business was transacted in Flour, which was cheaper. Extensive sales of Wheat were reported, but at reduced rates. Corn was depressed and unsettled. Provisions were less active. Sugars were in demand. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Cassia, of which 40,000 mats were sold at 19c.@19¼c. ₱ lb., mainly to speculators. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Garibaldi and Italy.

"Italia farà de' se!" Italy is indeed deciding her own destiny. Every day which passes under the blue sky of Sicily and over the heroic march of GARIBALDI and his liberating army, bequeaths a new proof that the blow which prostrated Austria at Solferino sent down with the foreign tyrant every buttress of that hideous system miscalled a Government, under which the people of Italy have for forty years been writhing in a fierce but never in an apathetic misery. Though called by a dozen different names, and vested in as many different rulers, this system has been virtually one and the same in Venice and in Sicily, in Modena and in the States of the Church. Force and fraud have been the very conditions of its existence; cruelty and rapine its familiar machinery of control. All the rest of the world had gradually grown away from the ideas of the Congress of Vienna; and it was hard, not for Americans only, but for Englishmen, for Frenchmen, even for Germans, to conceive how fully and blindly and passionately Austria and the Austro-Italian sovereigns clung to these ideas still. The Pope and his Cardinals, the King of Naples and his Councillors, the Northern Dukes and their favorites, believed in 1858, and lived up to the belief, as their predecessors had done in 1815, that the waves of the revolution of 1789 had been forever stayed on the shores of Italy and the Apostolic Empire. The mad and misguided Democracies of 1848 followed, and chastised by the reaction of 1849, had only confirmed this conviction. The King-craft of the Hapsburgs and their Italian dependents was of the simplest and most antique pattern. To cringe and lie in the moment of danger; to scourge and silence in the hour of victory, was the creed alike of FRANCIS JOSEPH and his crowned satellites beyond the Alps. For ten long years the Austrian Emperor had reigned in this creed of practice; for ten years, each one of which in its passage had, insensibly to him, been wearing away the very ground-walls of his throne,—for each in its passage had been extending the relations of his people with the rest of the world, and making them more clearly recognize at once the depth of their own degradation, and the questionable reality of the power which towered above them.

The war of 1859 suddenly brought all this to a crisis. At the touch of France, the colossal fabric of Austrian military despotism shook, crumbled, and fell. Its fall, had the devotees of its days of seeming stability been commonly wise, would have warned them to look to their own petty parodies of the vast imperial imposture, and to set their houses on a new foundation. They were not only not commonly wise; they were, even for potentates, uncommonly senseless and blind. Pope PIUS IX., with the cry of his people ascending from every quarter of his States, sends his Swiss to butcher Perugia into dumb despair; invites renegade mercenaries to swell the ranks of his little army; insults the only princes who have either the will or the power to make his position at once tolerable by his subjects and tenable by himself. The King of Naples—too old, too insane with long ungoverned passions, to be taught even by a Solferino and a Villafranca—opportunely dies, leaving to his young heir the fairest occasion of redeeming the past and assuring the future, which has ever been vouchsafed to any sovereign in the like case. FRANCIS II., young only in years, turns his back upon the smiling Fortune, out-does his father's folly and his father's tyranny, changes the parental whips into scorpions, and invites his doom.

In the conduct of the Roman Pontiff and the Neapolitan King, Italian patriots may well be forgiven for seeing a providential interference to make Italian unity as sure as Italian independence. The Governments of PIUS and FRANCIS have become, as the French Ambassador at Rome, the Duc DE GRAMMONT, has openly said, "simply impossible." That both must pass away from the earth, which they have made a prison-house to so many thousands of mankind, is just as plain a necessity of the actual state of the world, as was the extinction of Algerine piracy, when the era of commerce and peace began with the new political age at the end of the Eighteenth Century. A Borgia and a Catiline may not shake "heaven's design;" an isolated monster on the throne may look sometimes to live out his evil day, and die in his bed like an isolated monster in private life. But governments which set themselves in every particular to violate, deny and repress the spirit of the times, are not to be maintained. They exist on sufferance. Whether the Pope should first be stripped of a sovereignty which he doubly disgraces to the double damage of men's temporal and spiritual interests, or whether the King of Naples should first be ejected from an inheritance which Fate has wearied herself in pressing him and his ancestors to make inalienably their own, was a few months ago the only point on which thoughtful men could permit themselves to speculate in regard to the destiny of Central and Southern Italy. The shameful caricature of a crusade, undertaken by a disgraced French General and a knot of silly fanatics from the bogs of Ireland and the ballrooms of the *Faubourg St. Germain*, seemed to make it probable that the See of Rome would be the first to feel the inevitable storm. The hideous cruelty of a few satraps in Sicily, and the antique patriotism of a great Italian soldier have determined otherwise. Italy is marching upon Rome by way of Naples, not upon Naples by way of Rome. And marching, too, with a kind of legendary suddenness and brilliancy of triumph which may well excite, as it has excited, the national feeling of the whole Peninsula to the very highest point.

The single fortnight which sufficed to carry GARIBALDI from the shores of free Sardinia to those of fettered Sicily; to organize around his standard an improvised army; to drive the numerous and well-appointed royal forces out of all the open country into their strong and far-sundered fortresses, and to plant the banner of Italy within sight of the largest of Sicilian cities and the main body of the Neapolitan Navy, might indeed be interpreted by a less poetic and excitable people than the Italians to prefigure the inevitable coronation of all their nation's hopes. The deliverer of Sicily has done his work like the demi-gods of mythology. His swoop has electrified the land like the swift flight of Perseus to the rescue of Andromeda. That GARIBALDI, master of the City of Palermo, and established in the centre of that great city, has sharp work still before him ere he can call even Sicily to elect her King, is undoubtedly true. The mere bombardment of the rescued capital by the steamers of the same fleet which dared not intercept the patriot on his voyage, is the least, probably, of the perils still to be borne. Palermo gives Sicily to GARIBALDI, but does not secure him his prize. At the further end of the island lies Messina, with three fortresses, commanding alike the harbor and the city, a gateway always open to the fleets and armies of the King. Once in Messina, the royal forces may as well, perhaps, remain there; for, thanks to the dishonesty of the Government, which has steadily spent on Neapolitan armaments the annual subsidy paid by the Sicilians since 1852 for the improvement of the island highways, the roads which lead from Messina into the country are not to be lightly taken in the face of a general like GARIBALDI, with all the country at his back. But the mere possession of Messina by the King makes Sicily, of course, unsafe. An outbreak on the mainland may render this possession impossible, but GARIBALDI is not the man to wait on such contingencies. Once free in Palermo, we may look to see him march on Castro-Giovanni, the central key of the Island, and thence push his triumph down upon the Eastern shore. How much further the march of events will then bear him it would be rash to prophecy; but the clerical tormentors of Rome, and the whiskered proconsuls of Venetia themselves, may well tremble at every onward step of the hero whose sword has now become the *oriflamme* of the whole Italian race.

Aldermanic Amusements.

The New-York City Charter has not done much for the welfare of the Metropolis, but it has at least enlarged the bounds of science. There was an English *savant* who thought he had created a living being, and called it an *acarus*. It was not a very noble creature, being only a sort of impotent and almost imperceptible flea; but it would have been a great thing, no doubt, to make it, had it been made. It was *not* made, however, and the clever country gentleman was forced to cry *Ichabod* over his achievement.

Our Charter has done all, and more than all, that he fancied he did. It has called into existence the City Father, a most potent, and unhappily perceptible, creature of the parasitic class, to whose ways and customs too much attention cannot be given by political zoologists. We all think that we know a good deal about these mannikins of ours, but they are always developing something new and characteristic.

BOOLE, we may depend on it, did not come into the world merely to feed Turks with pork, nor VAN TINE simply to wear black satin waistcoats and escort distinguished Tennesseans from the West to the East. BAGLEY and BARRY are also Aldermen, and have been a good deal in the "single eye" of the public; but there crept out yesterday into the public ear a new and pretty trait of their rare organizations. It seems that when the City Father escapes into the exciting air of the country, he is affected like the crickets in Syria, of whom we are told that they grow in the sunlight

"Elate,
Till for gladness they fight one another."

BARRY and BAGLEY went to Jones' Wood—a sweet Arcadian spot, remote from noise and riot and the busy hum of men—on Tuesday last. They met on the turn of the green sward, and instantly leaped upon each other, like two rejoicing rams. BAGLEY was smitten by BARRY in the eye; BARRY was seized by BAGLEY's powerful paws as to his hair, and surrendered several Hyperion curls to the persuasive grasp of his dearest foe. They mutually bit each other also, and BAGLEY was a good deal tattered as to his coat tails. Thanks to the bad example of the British at Farnborough, a foolish policeman rushed in before the belt had been fairly won by either, and separated the champions. We hope that they themselves feel how wrong this was, and that they will renew their contest in the drawing-rooms of the Japanese Envoys. It would be quite wrong to let BUZEN-NO-KAMI and the rest go away without knowing whether BAGLEY or BARRY is the better man. Besides, BAGLEY's eye is already as black as the teeth of a Japanese Lucretia; and he ought to have a chance of explaining that phenomenon to our inquisitive visitors.

If the police behaved ill on this occasion, however, the Board of Education redeemed the character of our community. While Policeman VAN BRUNT was trying to interrupt BAGLEY and BARRY in their enjoyment of an exercise which, as the London *Times* so justly says, can only be prosecuted by "nations which possess great qualities," a certain Father MORNEY, a Catholic priest, undertook to aid the blundering guardian of the public peace.

Mr. SHINE, a burning light of education in the Fourth Ward, at once rushed upon the meddlesome clergyman, and would soon, no doubt, have had his cassock off his back, had not he, in his turn, been assailed by the police. We should really like to know how our children are to acquire any "great qualities," if the members of the Board of Education are not to be allowed to punch the heads of pacific parsons.

As things now stand, we might as well abolish our whole system of Municipal elections by districts at once. The actual Charter assures us plucky Aldermen and School Trustees, who are not afraid to hit anybody but a policeman, straight from the shoulder, or to kick female teachers down stairs, or to take their "horn" like a man and a brother. If the Police are to make all these noble traits vain, why not at once go to work, change the whole system, elect half-a-dozen decent Commissioners to manage our City—men who shall neither breathe the spirit, nor imbibe the spirits of the BAGLEYS and the BOOLES—take the SHINES out of an existing Board of Education, and so let our children grow up to look on the Aldelman of 1860 as we ourselves do on the ogres of fairy land and the bugaboos of the nursery?

IRISH LIBERALS.—A scene occurred in the British Parliament the other day, which illustrates admirably both the sincerity of the Irish patriots and the character of the men who are even now attempting to defend the Pope and the King of Naples. Mr. BOWYER brought up the subject of Mr. ELLIOTT's dispatch, giving an account of the state of things at Naples two or three months ago. Mr. POPE HENNESSY, of the "Brigade," followed in his usual strain, and among other things began to denounce Baron POERIO, and ended by denying that he had ever worn chains while in prison. He was interrupted by Mr. GLADSTONE with an exclamation of surprise, and the assertion that he had himself seen the chains on POERIO—which brought the discourse of the Irish patriot to a lame close, in the course of which he informed the House, amid much laughter, that "Liberalism was not a thing to be encouraged either in Italy or in England."

This little episode was worthily preceded a few days ago by a speech of the Knight of Kerry, another of the same band, in the neighborhood of his ancestral domains, in which he laid down the doctrine, amid the cheers and laughter of his audience, that "the Pope had a right to lick his own niggers"—meaning thereby his Holiness' "children" residing in the States of the Church.

It will be remembered that these orators and their admirers are the men who are constantly craving the sympathy of mankind for their sufferings under British tyranny, and whom Mr. JOHN MITCHEL is waiting to "liberate" as soon as he can get fifty thousand of them "within point-blank range of the whole British army."

Post-office Despotism Becoming Unpopular at the South.

The citizens of the Border States are at last beginning to raise their voices against the wholesale robbery, of which the United States Post-office is now being made the instrument by the Pro-Slavery zealots of the South, with the active connivance of Mr. Postmaster-General HOLT. Twenty-one citizens of Kent County, Maryland, have determined not to leave the task of defending their rights any longer to the Northern Press alone, but to stand up for them themselves, and have accordingly protested solemnly and publicly against the action of the Grand Jury of the county in presenting newspapers and books as "incendiary" by wholesale, and thus preventing their delivery to the owners by the Post-office, under Mr. HOLT's rule.

In Austria and Russia, and all other despotic countries, no matter how rigid the censorship of the Press, newspapers and periodicals are never entirely prohibited by name. The meanest tyrants of those regions have the honesty to examine each number separately, and stop it or let it pass, according to the nature of the contents. The issue of Jan. 1 is never confiscated, because that of July 1 denied the divine right of Kings. They have enough respect for the rights of property, if they have none for free speech, to appoint a censor to read before condemning. The Southern oligarchy, however, in this as in many other respects, show themselves infinitely clumsier and more brazenfaced in the practice of the arts of tyranny, than their Neapolitan and Muscovite prototypes. They have neither manliness enough to establish a regular censorship, nor courage enough to leave the Press alone. A mob either marches in arms upon a solitary printer, and wrecks his office or ruins his property, or a Grand Jury presents half of the readable literature of the country as dangerous, and leaves its suppression to the Postmasters. A man subscribes and pays for a publication, which the common law of the Constitution entitles him to read, which is of necessity perfectly harmless till a jury pronounce it to be other wise; a crowd of lynchers, dignified with the name of a Grand Jury, prohibit him from receiving it, and the Postmaster from circulating it, not only amongst the slaves or vassals of the community, but amongst the slave owners, the white aristocracy, the "order of nobility," of which Mr. MASON is so proud.

With the restrictions which Southern whites are pleased to place on their own reading, we, of course, have nothing to do. If any body of men in America are fools enough to eschew books and newspapers, because the contents are now and then disagreeable, it is their affair, not ours. If the majority of the Southern people are bent upon sacrificing their minds as well as their bodies on the altar of Slavery, we may think them silly, but they are welcome to the enjoyment of their whim. But when they set about making the Federal Post-office instrumental in imposing their barbaric regulations upon an unwilling minority, we at the North have a good deal to say in the matter. They may bludgeon and tar and feather everybody who takes any "incendiary" paper as much as they please; but we protest against the Postmasters, whom we pay, being employed in the dirty work of their censorship, prying into men's letters and newspapers, and stopping everything that a batch of Carolina farmers may think dangerous reading. The Post-office is mainly supported by the North. All its profits are derived from Northern letters. Through the greater portion of the South it is a luxury which the neighborhood cannot afford, and which is supplied to the inhabitants by the National Treasury at great cost. To have it converted in these very places into a branch of the local police for the maintenance of a *régime* utterly opposed to the spirit of our institutions, and which the majority of the citizens of the United States abhor and repudiate, is more than average patience can long submit to. Mr. HOLT's position on this question is about as tenable as Mr. TOUCEY's on parliamentary law, or Mr. FITCH's on the right of petition. All three of them seem bent on ascertaining the exact point at which the endurance of the public ceases.

We hope that in the approaching canvass this device of converting the Post-office into an engine of Pro-Slavery despotism will be thoroughly shown up. If the success of the Republican Party were not desirable on any other ground, it would be highly desirable for the purpose of putting an end to this disgraceful effort to make a large and highly civilized community like ours a participant in a barbarian crusade against free speech. When the new Administration comes into power, it must inform its Post-office employes distinctly and clearly that their only duty, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is to deliver to the owners all letters, papers and packages, properly paid for. Neither the Constitution nor the laws have declared any book or periodical non-deliverable by reason of the nature of its contents. Whatever a Postmaster is bound to deliver in New-York he is bound to deliver in Maryland. His business is to say to the State authorities, that whatever comes into his hands he must give up on demand to the person to whom it is addressed. If the State authorities wish to prevent its circulation, they must prevent the owner from applying for it, or punish him for having it in his possession. With all this the United States has nothing to do. The mobs and grand juries must arrange it with their victims.

If any State declares it will not have Postmasters within its boundaries who take this view of their duties, and who will not act as censors, the remedy is simple—let it go without them. If any district in Maryland, or elsewhere, does not like a Post-office which confines itself to the delivery of all mail matter which it receives, the Postmaster-General has the remedy in his own hands. This is the only kind of Post-office he can supply, and if any town or village does not like it, let it provide a better one for itself. If the Federal authorities were suddenly to break off all postal communication with Kent County, in Maryland, we feel assured that the rest of the country would not be seriously inconvenienced thereby,—that the United States would flourish the same as ever, and that the Grand Jury would very soon ask for its restoration upon the usual terms.

Minor Topics.

—It is frequently remarked that our sectional differences would disappear if the people of each section could mingle more with those of the other. A prominent New-York Democrat has been trying the experiment residing at the South during the past Winter [illegible]s, perhaps, as staunch a supporter of [illegible]culiar institution as ever, but he objects [illegible]r peculiarities of Southern society. While at P[illegible]atka, for instance, he was called upon by a Judge whose slumbers had been disturbed the night before by a serenade, and asked if he was one of the party. He said "No." The Judge replied that he was glad of it, for he meant to shoot *on sight* the first participant he could find. Our friend said he was glad he had not been present, as he did not like to travel 600 miles to be shot. A companion hinted that it was 1,200 miles, whereupon the Judge turned upon him, and said if he was disposed to take the matter up he would shoot him also. At another Southern town, while sitting upon the piazza of the hotel, our friend was amused by the sight of a dog running, yelping and howling, with a tin pail tied to his tail. Before he had done laughing the owner of the dog came along, declaring that he would shoot the man that tied the pail to his dog's tail, and being more than half disposed to shoot our Democratic friend for laughing at it! He has come back to New-York convinced that our Southern brethren, with all their virtues, might somewhat improve their style of redressing grievances.

—We gather a beautiful specimen of feminine constancy from the columns of the Cambridge (Eng.) *Independent*. A young tradesman of Cambridge was betrothed to a young lady residing in a neighboring village. The wedding-day was fixed, and all made ready for the feast. Rings had been purchased, and favors, and gloves; nothing was wanting by way of preparation. But two days before the appointed day, the expectant groom received a note from the supposed bride-to-be, saying that the marriage must be deferred for a few days, for reasons which she would soon explain. On the day subsequent to the one originally fixed for the tying of the knot, the promised explanation came, and thus it ran: "Mrs. M. (late Miss S.) presents her compliments to Mr. B., and begs to inform him that she was married this morning in London. All presents will be duly returned." And this womanly document was signed "Yours, faithfully, &c." It is delightful in warm weather to read of anything so deliciously cool. The heroine of this little episode must have been, indeed, a nice young lady. "Yours, faithfully, &c.," is good.

—Our column of Law Reports records a contest unhappily not quite so novel as it is improper. A counsellor at law drew a pistol upon a judgment debtor who was under examination, or, according to his own statement, showed it to him as a significant indication of his intentions. The Judge, not having witnessed the scene, could not deal with it on the spot as a case of contempt,—but he ordered the parties to show cause on Tuesday why they should not be committed. This is only another instance of the utterly rude and reckless conduct which is becoming habitual with a large portion of our City Bar. It is the natural result of the impunity they have so long enjoyed. The only way to redeem judicial tribunals from the tyranny of this insolence, is to inflict the severest and most summary penalties which the law allows upon those who justly incur them. We trust Judge BONNY will see to it, that others, in his presence, shall be restrained from degrading the character of a Court which his own personal dignity so well adorns.

—It may not be generally known that our State Legislature at its recent session passed a very stringent law, to regulate the sale of poisons. Whenever any poisonous substance is sold, except on the certificate of a regular physician, the name and residence of the purchaser, and also of a witness, must be recorded,—and a label with the word "poison" must be attached to every article thus vended. A violation of this law is declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not over $50. The act applies only to incorporated cities and villages having over one thousand inhabitants. Druggists will do well to give special attention to this law, or they may unwittingly make themselves liable to its penalties. If properly observed and enforced it may check the poisoning mania, as well as prevent many grievous accidents from this source.

—Mr. LINCOLN has evidently learned wisdom from the experience of others—which is what very few people are capable of doing. In the matter of letter-writing his conduct has been most exemplary. His letter of acceptance was very brief—and since that he has written but two others, one accepting a chair, and the other instructing the public how to spell his name. His whole public career seems to have been marked by a similar abstemiousness from pen, ink and paper. The only documents which scrutiny has thus far exhumed as coming from his pen are a report to the Illinois Legislature, twenty-five years ago, in which he disapproved of Slavery, and a letter written in 1857 on the naturalization laws. He evidently has no taste for the "happy dispatch" which disposed of Mr. CLAY in 1844, or the *flux verborum* under which Gen. SCOTT succumbed in 1852.

—The Boston *Traveller* tells a pleasing tale of financial ingenuity. A gentleman, it seems, held a check of considerable amount on one of the city banks. On presenting it, the teller, not knowing the party, declined payment. The gentleman asserted that he was born and brought up in the city, but in vain; the teller was as unpliable as a spoke in the "Hub of the Universe" should be, and insisted upon proof. Finally the gentleman stepped into a private parlor, and after undergoing a slight disrobing process again appeared, triumphantly displaying a corner of his shirt whereon his name was legibly written in full. The teller was content, and the money was paid. This is initiating a style of card which, however well it may answer for purposes of identification, would certainly be inconvenient to leave with a friend.

—The Japanese seem to have a decided *penchant* for time-keepers of every description. Wherever they go, watches, clocks, &c., attract a great degree of their attention, and are scrutinized with the utmost interest. The Boston City Government—which seems to lay less stress on the mere matter of gorging, guzzling and spending money than our own—has provided for this specific taste, and has applied, through Gov. BANKS, to the American Watch Company for the privilege of showing these Oriental visitors through their manufacturing establishment at Waltham. This is practical and sensible. If the Embassy could see more of our establishments of this description, and less of our street rowdyism and bad manners, they would probably carry away a more favorable impression of the country.

—Mr. BRADY, the well-known photographic artist of this City, has been engaged for some time in making an accurate picture of the House of Representatives, in which a likeness of each member will be introduced, taken from life, of the size of imperial photographs. The picture is five feet long by four wide, or thereabouts, and is said to present a much more lifelike representation of the House than has ever before been made. We understand that copies of this plate will be made and sold at a reasonable price. The wonderful perfection which the photographic art has reached will find a striking illustration in this collection of figures.

—The London *Spectator*, one of the leading weeklies of England, is generally regarded as better informed on American affairs than some of its contemporaries. Yet it shows very hasty reading, to say the least, in its report of the nominations of the various political parties for the Presidency. It says that the old Whigs have nominated Mr. BELL—that a Convention in Illinois has nominated Mr. HAMLIN *for President, and Mr. Maine for Vice-President*—and that the whole field will be greatly modified before the election comes on in June.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

A STEAMER OFF CAPE RACE.

Foreign News at Hand.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 15.

A steamer is reported off Cape Race, and it is understood that the news-boat has gone for her dispatches.

[The lines east of Calais closed without giving us a word of the expected news.—REP.]

The California Overland.

LATER FROM JAPAN—PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK UPON PRINCE GOTARIO—THE NUMB[illegible]ED—THE PRINCE RECOVERING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, June 15.

The Butterfield Overland Mail-coach, with nine passengers and California dates of the 25th ult., arrived here at 10½ o'clock last evening. The usual package and summary of California news are received. The San Francisco papers give the following meager intelligence.

CHARLES STREET and six other gentlemen have formed a company, with a capital stock of $300,000, for the purpose of building a telegraph line from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, *vid* San José, Gilroy and Los Angelos, and a branch to Monterey.

One hundred guns were fired in Auburn on receipt of the intelligence of the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, and a great degree of enthusiasm was manifested.

LATEST FROM JAPAN.

The following notice is posted in the San Francisco Custom-house:

"KANAGAWA, April 2.

"Prince GOTAIRO is not yet dead, and there is every hope for his recovery.,'

The following is from a private letter;

SIOKOHMA, Tuesday, April 3.

About a week ago Prince GOTAIRO, when on his way from his private dwelling to the palace in Jeddo with his usual guard of sixteen, was attacked by a party of eighteen. Six of the guard and four of the assailants were killed, and several on each side wounded, including the Prince among the latter number. The guard fought bravely during the attack on the Prince. One of his assailants was fatally wounded, and one of his comrades, to prevent his detection, cut off his head and made his escape through one of the gates close at hand. The Tycoon ordered the officers in charge of the gate to commit HARI KARI, which they did. It is thought by many that a revolution is impending, which, if successful, will result in the speedy expulsion or death of all foreigners. The Government has taken extraordinary precautions to protect itself and this place from assault. Guard-houses have been established along the road to Yeddo, and the guard armed with muskets.

Building is going forward to a great extent. Prince GOTAIRO is one of the most powerful men in the Empire, and rules thirty-five Provinces.

From Albany—Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Friday, June 15.

Among the bills which have received Governor's signatures after the adjournment of Legislatures, since the new Constitution, are the following: The New-York TAX Levy of 1856; the bill to authorize the City of New-York to raise $17,000 on the issue of bonds for Tompkins Market; the Supply bill of 1857; the act to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York; to amend the banking laws and prevent the improper retention of country bank-notes; to prevent encroachments upon New-York Harbor and correct the Harbor Commissioners' lines; to extend Fifth avenue, Brooklyn; to establish the grade of Flatbush-avenue; to appoint Commissioners of Record in Kings County; also the principal acts relating to Public Schools, under which the Department now acts.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 15.

The schooner *Star* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 8th inst.

There is trouble in the Juarez Cabinet. The Minister of the Treasury has resigned, and it is believed that if the Mexican Treaty is not ratified by the Senate of the United States that the Constitutional Government will break up.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga* sailed for Philadelphia on the 2d inst., and the *Brooklyn* is on her course down the coast with Minister MCLANE on board.

The Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 15.

Three trains, crowded, from the west arrived to-day. Three more on the Baltimore and Ohio Road are expected on the way, with a thousand delegates, &c., to the Convention, from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Cincinnati—the delegations with a band of music. Intelligence from western roads report all eastward trains crowded. Washington is said to be so full that many coming are unable to get accommodations. There will be ample accommodations here for all who come.

The New-York State Editorial and Typographical Association.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 15.

This body is now holding its Annual Convention here. The literary exercises at St. James Hall, last evening, were of an interesting character. The address was delivered by SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of Utica.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of the Utica *Herald*, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year. The members take a pleasure trip on the river this forenoon.

From Havana, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

The Boston fire alarm and police telegraph system is now in successful operation in this city.

The steamship *Granada*, from Havana 11th inst., has arrived, bringing the California mails of the 20th ult.

Sugar was firm at 8@10¼ reals for Yellow Stock at Havana and Matanzas. Of all kinds 310,000 boxes, against 405,000 last year.

Severe Tornado.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 15.

Lykins County, Kansas, was visited by a severe tornado on the 8th inst., at 3 A. M. At Ossawatomie and the vicinity houses were unroofed, and much damage done. The house of ABRAHAM HALLIDAY, two miles from Ossawatomie, was blown to pieces and Mrs. HALLIDAY instantly killed. A Indianapolis several buildings were destroyed. At Santo, D. W. O. BAKER and two children were killed. Rumors were prevalent of further disasters in the vicinity.

Negro Shot.

WELLAND, C. W., Friday, June 15.

Yesterday morning Constables BENDER and HOFFMAN proceeded to the township of Humberstone to arrest a negro named BANKS, for an assault with intent to kill. BANKS, at the approach of the constables, came from his house with a gun, and fired on them. Several shots were exchanged between the parties, resulting in the killing of BANKS. Another negro, who assisted BANKS, was badly wounded. One of the constables was shot in the hand. The matter is now being investigated.

Accidents.

SCRANTON, Penn., Friday, June 15.

One of the boilers of STRONG, ROBERTSON & Co's tannery at DUNNING'S exploded last night, seriously injuring two persons and considerably damaging the building.

Mr. L. R. CUTLER, conductor, fell from his train at Lehigh, and engine *Pilot* rolled him under, breaking his legs and ribs. It is feared that he will not survive.

The Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 15.

The Police Department have given notice in anticipation of the political gathering here next week, that the ordinance prohibiting the firing of cannon, guns, &c., in the city, will be strictly enforced.

Death of Hon. John Galbraith.

ERIE, Penn., Friday, June 15.

Hon JOHN GALBRAITH, an ex-member of Congress and presiding Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his residence in this city this morning.

Capture of a Slaver.

BOSTON, Friday, June 15.

The brig *Eastern State*, Capt. KELLY, from Porto Praya, May 11, reports that the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* captured, May 7, the brig *Falmouth*, of New-York, supposed to be a slaver.

The Great Eastern.

BOSTON, Friday, June 15.

J. H. YATES, Secretary of the Great Eastern Steamship Company was passenger by the Niagara; he leaves immediately for New-York.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, June 15.

Wind Southeast; light. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 54.

Cape Race foggy.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 15—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull and heavy, and tending downward.

Wheat dull and heavy, with a strong downward tendency; sales 2,000 bushels Canada Club, at $1 12; 2,700 bushels very choice White Canada, at $1 40. Corn dull, and nominally 1c. lower. Whisky nominal, at 20c. Canal Freights dull, and ¼c. lower; 40c. on Flour, 11¼c. on Wheat and 10¼c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat; 78,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 15.

Flour dull and heavy; Howard-street and Ohio at $5 56. Wheat steady, red $1 30@$1 37; white $1 50@$1 60. Corn active; yellow 70c.@74c.; white 74c.@78c. Provisions steady and rates unchanged. Whisky firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 14.

Cotton inactive. Sales to-day 500 bales; quotations nominal. Sugar firm. Flour declining, and sells at $5 50. Tobacco firm. Lard 12½c.@12¼c. Whisky 19c. Nothing doing in Freights. Exchange unaltered.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 14.

Flour unchanged. Whisky advanced ¼c.; sales at 17½c. Bulkmeats active at 7c.@9c. Bacon firm, at 8c.@10½c. Mess Pork $17 75@$18. Lard 11¼c.@11¾c. Money easy, at 10@12 ⅌ cent. Exchange on New-York dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 15.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Reading Railroad, 20½; Morris Canal, 55½; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

From Barbados.

A BRITISH SLOOP SEIZED AND FINED—THE SUGAR CROP.

By the arrival of the bark *Mayflower* we have Barbadoes dates to May 18.

The British sloop *Sea Flower*, of Grenada, had been seized at Martinique for violation of the French commercial regulations, and compelled to pay a fine. The supercargo complains bitterly of the treatment received at the hands of the Frenchmen who boarded the vessel. They were eight in number, two of them being *gens-d'armes*, and one a custom-house officer. Mr. Purcell states that they were very drunk, and rushed on the sloop's deck like madmen or pirates, bearing pistols, and threatening to shoot people of the sloop. They did not, however, carry out their threats.

The sugar crop of Barbados will exceed last year's by 1,000 to 2,000 hhds., while the sugar itself is of superior quality.

The bark *N. H. Gaston* arrived on the 8th from New-York, eighteen days.

From Jamaica.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT OF PRISONERS—MERCANTILE NEWS.

We have Kingston, Jamaica, papers to May 21 by the brig *Los Amigos*.

There had been, within six weeks, four attempts to rebel against the authorities of the prison, one of which had to be subdued by the military, the police being inefficient.

The rainy season had set in.

Arrived at Port Royal 13th brigantine *Charlotte Agnes*, Bloomfield, Baltimore.

Sailed from Port Royal 11th, brig *Condor*, Allan, Navasse; 19th, brigantine *Laura*, Crooks, San Blas.

The last reported sales of sugar were at 16s. per 100 lbs.

A Pleasant Excursion.—Those who wish to enjoy a view of some of the most romantic scenery in the country, should avail themselves of an opportunity offered of making an excursion through the most romantic portions of Pennsylvania. By arrangements which the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey has made with the Pennsylvania roads, the High Bridge at Clinton, Wyoming Valley, Prospect Rock at Delaware, and the beautiful scenery along the Lehigh, may be viewed cheaply and expeditiously. Fuller particulars of the attractions of this route, the time of leaving New-York, and the expense of the trip, may be learned from the advertisement.

The Chess Tournament.—The second free Chess Tournament at the Morphy Chess Rooms was commenced on Saturday last, and will continue for four weeks. The prizes are a fine set of Staunton Chess men to the best player, and the book of the *American Chess Congress* to the second.

Hon. John Galbraith, formerly a member of the lower House of Congress, died at Erie, Pa., on Friday, June 15. Mr. Galbriath was a native of Pennsylvania, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1833, and again in 1835 and 1839. He was subsequently appointed to the Bench in the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was the presiding Judge.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,
AT
GURNEY'S GALLERY.

The first photograph taken in the United States of the distinguished visitors from Japan, by OUR ARTIST in San Francisco has just been received, and is now on exhibition by

J. Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
Brady's Gallery,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
The Ivorytype.

This new and beautiful style of Portraiture, first introduced in New-York by Messrs. Gurney & Son, is creating quite an excitement in the artistic world. To quote the expression of an artist on examining the Ivorytype, "Nothing half so perfect, accurate or beautiful has ever appeared. It combines the finish of the most delicately-painted miniature on ivory, with the fidelity and life-like correctness of the Photograph." As to durability, it is unquestioned. Ivorytypes can be seen at the entrance to the Gallery, that have stood the test of a hot sun for upward of eighteen months. A critical examination of these pictures is requested.

Photographic Visiting Cards.

The ladies are especially requested to call and examine this unique and beautiful style of Visiting Card, the same as now used by the upper circles of society, and is the mode in Paris and London.

It is also the most convenient style of Portraiture for the exchange of likenesses with friends residing in distant parts, as it is of a convenient size to be inclosed in any ordinary envelope, safely to any part of the world.

Stereoscopic Pictures.

Messrs. Gurney & Son are now prepared to give their attention to making groups of families or single persons at the Gallery, or by appointment to visit private residences, having everything suitably arranged for making groups in the parlor or garden. Views of buildings, animals, statuary, or, in fact, anything in the Stereoscopic line of picture, can be executed in the most truthful manner, to suit the most fastidious.

J. Gurney & Son,
Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

A REMARKABLE CASE OF RESTORATION OF HEARING AND CURE OF DISCHARGE OF THE EAR.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1860.

Dr. Hartley, No. 134 Fourteenth-street, near Academy of Music:

Dear Sir: I consider it due to you to send you a certificate for the benefit you have conferred on me in regard to my hearing and the discharge of the ear. This is to certify that after much suffering for the last three or four years from disease of my ears, and causing me at times to become quite deaf, also a very unpleasant discharge. After trying various means without much relief, I was inclined, by a kind Providence, to call on you, putting myself under your treatment. I can only say I have recovered my hearing, and have no unpleasant discharge from my ears since, which I feel to be thankful and attribute it to your professional skill, and cheerfully recommend you to any one thus afflicted.

Yours most respectfully,
DAVID LUDLAM, Jr.,
Business, No. 36 South-street, New-York. Residence, Sing Sing.

Just published, by Dr. Hartley, a pamphlet on diseases of the ear, its causes, prevention and cure. Price 25 cents, by mail or otherwise. See advertisement in another column headed "Partial Deafness."

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our readers will please notice that Hiram Anderson, the celebrated carpet-dealer, No. 99 Bowery, has greatly reduced the prices of all his English velvet and Brussels carpeting. He is also selling three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, table and piano covers and window shades, at prices far below any quoted in our City.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Every size and quality,
At
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

"We Come to thee, Savoy!"—All Young America will be chaunting the above as they wend their way to Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, in order to purchase one of his Savoy Hats. They are elegant, light, and graceful, and admirably adapted to the present season. Knox is certainly a spirited caterer for the public, and all persons of taste should reward him with their patronage.

[Advertisement.]

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer—Is superior to all other articles for destroying Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, and every species of vermin. Sold at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Ramos, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenberg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a specialty, and are skillfully and successfully treated.

☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institute, at reasonable charges. The New-York *Daily News* says: "The Graefenberg Institute is a large four-story edifice, handsomely furnished, airy, commodious and admirably adapted, in every respect, for the accommodation of those suffering from the above or from chronic diseases, or for those desiring great care or skill at time of confinement, and who may wish to avail themselves of its quiet and secluded quarters. The Institute is under the charge of Dr. J. F. Ramos, Resident Physician, a gentleman of thorough medical knowledge and great practical experience." *Particulars* regarding terms, &c., had by addressing him at No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Doctors of the Japanese Embassy, in a letter to Dr. Holloway, write in glowing terms of the marvellous success of his Pills and Ointment, in their cures of Scrofulous diseases and Liver Complaint, so prevalent in Japan.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas-Fixtures will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of Warner, Pyne & Co., No. 579 Broadway. Large orders have just been filled for China. Call and see our new styles.

A Summer Garment or Summer Suit will be very desirable this month. MEN who have not already purchased their supply of clothing, and are in want of good clothing, will find in our assortment linen thin woolen and other Summer fabrics, manufactured in the best manner and most approved shapes.

BOYS' CLOTHING of all kinds, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

To Dealers in India Rubber Goods.

Notice is hereby given, that the GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY have purchased all the rights for the Manufacture and sale of ELASTIC INDIA RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions heretofore owned or claimed by CHAS. GOODYEAR, HORACE H. DAY or WILLIAM JUDSON, and thereby have concentrated all the titles under the GOODYEAR and other patents under one control, and that they are now prepared to make arrangements upon favorable terms with Merchants for the sale of such goods.

All elastic goods having VULCANIZED RUBBER in them (except woven suspenders, the right to manufacture which is vested in the Nashawannuck Mfg. Co.,) must be stamped with the Company's marks before they are sold, or they will be treated as infringements and the Company will prosecute at once any person proved selling any of such goods without due license.

No 37 Park-Row, and No. 23 Cortlandt-st.
Wm. B. Bennett, Sec'y.

New-York, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The new Company known as the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company" have purchased from me my factory in New-Brunswick, my nineteen patents, and all my titles under Goodyear's Patents, with all claims for past infringements; and by arrangements settled and receipts passed, all goods hitherto manufactured by me, or supplied to others under my authority, may be sold, and are exempt from such transfer, and no claim can be made, or question raised, touching any such hitherto sold or authorized by me. HORACE H. DAY.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having sold all his right, title and interest in the manufacture and sale of Elastic Rubber Goods, under the Goodyear patent, to the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company," hereby gives notice to the public that all settlements for past infringements of his rights must be made with that Company, and all future licences to vend such goods as his licenses included, must be derived from them.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

WILLIAM JUDSON,
No. 37 Park-row.

Special Orders have been given at Rushton's to have everything in readiness to give the JAPANESE and all visitors to the Grand Spectacle this day a cool glass of Soda Water and Cream Syrups, fresh Strawberry Syrup, &c., &c. Orders have been given to the Police by their obliging Superintendent to see that all who wish to refresh themselves at Rushton's Soda Fountain will not be kept back by the crowd. Every attention will be given to all, so that no time may be lost. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Five tickets for twenty-five cents.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Sore and Tender Feet.—Don't suffer when it costs but two shillings for a bottle of RUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT, which gives relief in one night. Sold at No. 186 Greenwich st.; Union, No. 127 Bowery; Hoadley, No. 91 8th-av; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway, and other druggists.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 393, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Millward's Needles
for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others*.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

303 Canal-street. 303
BOYS' SUMMER HATS.
The choicest and cheapest, the most varied and largest assortment of new and favorite styles at
THOMAS REYNOLDS', three doors west of Broadway.
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Our Best Shirts
Can be obtained only at No. 331 Broadway, and No. 61 Nassau-st. Sold by the dozen, half-dozen or single Shirt. Sizes warranted to fit.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $16,
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 260 and 262 Broadway.

Summer Shoes and Gaiters.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st, and No. 667 Broadway, offers a superior assortment of fine shoes, of the latest styles and light as a gossamer. Persons troubled with tender feet should give him a call. A first-rate assortment of Boys' shoes, of his own manufacture.

Notice.—Catalogues of Furniture to be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on 19th inst., at No 27 Stuyvesant-st., are now ready, and may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st. The furniture will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale.

Elegant Country Residence of A. M. Treadwell, at Madison, Morris County, N. J., will be sold at auction, June 28, by H. H. LEEDS & CO. See advertisement at length in this day's paper.

White, the Hatter, Ahead.—New shapes in fine Straw Hats; 10,000 ditto from auction; $1 each.
No. 216 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Chapel.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary—Southwest corner 8th av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Hair, its Diseases, Change of Color, their embellishment, treated carefully by GRANDJEAN, Astor-place, near Broadway. Forty years' experience.

Jeddo Hat, of Woven Straw, for Young Men and Boys, to be had only of GENIN, 513 Broadway.

Summer Styles.

We have now on hand an immense variety of all the latest styles of Summer
CASSIMERE SUITS,
GOSSAMER FLANNEL SUITS,
GROS DE LAINE SUITS,
PADDED LINEN SUITS,
DUCK SUITS,
DRAB D'ETE SUITS,
LUSTRE SUITS,
BATHING SUITS,
YACHTING SUITS, &c., &c.,
and a complete stock in every variety of latest styles of Ties, Cravats, Summer Under Wear, Shirts, &c., &c., all of which being manufactured with great taste, will be sold at the lowest figures.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Attention.

EDGE, of Jersey City, was the only Pyrotechnist who proffered from their abundance to enhance the attractions of St. Vincent Fair. It was then said that EDGE'S Fireworks would be the only description used by Catholics on the coming Fourth of July. Results will prove whether the promise was made in good faith. EDGE'S dépôt is at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Silk Braid (Caps, Gilt and Leather Belts,
HAIR NETS, FANS OF ALL KINDS,
SLIDES, FANCY HAIR PINS,
and many other NEW GOODS now landing from steamers *Africa* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, upstairs.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

The Public Blessing which is now Universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, headaches, piles, costiveness, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their properties. For sale by WM. B. MOFFAT, No 335 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

Paulownia,
THE PERFUME OF JAPAN.
An Extract for the Handkerchief.
Prepared only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

Welcome the Japanese.
GREAT SALE OF SHIRTS, 6 FOR $8.
A PERFECT FIT, AND WELL MADE.
MOODY'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 262 Broadway.

B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.
One Box makes 40 gallons best Soft Soap, by simply adding hot water. $1 per box. Liberal discount to grocers. No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Saratoga, Newport and Cantrell.—Misses', masters' and children's shoes, gaiters and slippers for ladies; patent leather French calf-skin and substantial boots for country wear for gentlemen, at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Cristadoro's Wigs, Hair Dye and Toupees are the marvel of the age. The assortment of ladies' braids, fronts, curls, &c., is unsurpassed. The dye is applied in private, under a splendid sky-light, thus insuring perfection. No. 6 Astor House.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box. Liberal discount to grocers. 70 Washington-st., N.Y.

Cilrehugh's Wigs and Toupees are Superior to all others—perfect in fit, natural in appearance. The illusive Wig, an entire novelty, is perfection; parting unstainable. 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

Bloom Beaver—Gentlemen's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Broadway Surpassed.—Straw Hats for gents. Every variety of the new styles at reduced prices.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

HARBISON—WALLACE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 13, by Rev. Charles C. Wallace, of Tremont, Edward Harbison to Fannie J. Wallace, daughter of William Wallace, all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

LINDE—RIDABOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., Frederick C. Linde to Margaret, daughter of Jacob H. Ridabock, Esq., all of this City.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

PARMELEE—KIRBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. S. Parmelee, Mr. D. W. Parmelee to Miss Mary A., daughter of Wm. H. Kirby, Esq., all of this City.

COLE—HISCOX.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George S. Hare, Wm. A. Cole to Mary C. Hiscox, all of this city.

READ—CONNOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, at the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Mr. Wm. E. Read to Miss Caroline H., eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Connor, all of this City

BOLTWOOD—WILLIAMS.—In Derry, N. H., by Rev. E. G. Parker, Hon. Lucius M. Boltwood, of Amherst, Mass., to Clara B., daughter of Mr. Hinckley Williams, of Goshen, Mass.

BRAGG—GRIGG.—In Boston, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. A. D. Merrill, Wm. W. Bragg, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Nellie M. Grigg, of Boston.

DIED.

CLEMENTS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 14, Caroline De Lancey, youngest daughter of Dr. J. W. G. and Caroline G. Clements, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 19 Amity-st.

HILTON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 14, after a lingering illness, Wm. J. Hilton, aged 36 years, son of Robt. Hilton, of Cullabacy, near Ballymena, Ireland.

The funeral will take place, this (Saturday) morning, from the Grand-st. Church, (Rev. Dr. Thomson's,) corner of Grand and Crosby sts., at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 14, Eliza S., wife of E. S. Lockwood, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 145 East 53d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BLOOMFIELD.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 15, George W. Bloomfield, aged 32 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Company H, Capt. Miller, of the 71st Regiment, are invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, No. 512 Hudson-st., on Sunday, June 17, at 5 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken for interment, on the following morning, to New-Brunswick, N. J.

WALKE.—In this City, on Friday, June 15, Albert, son of Thomas and Mary Walke, aged 19 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 993 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., on Sunday, June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—In this City, of congestion of the brain, Virginia, daughter of Joseph and Ellen L. Kelly, aged 1 year and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 154 Spring st., on Sunday, June 17, at 2 o'clock. She will be interred in Greenwood.

MAGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 15, Sarah E., daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Megill, aged 4 years, 10 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 17 Stanton-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 17, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New Jersey papers please copy.

KLINE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 15, Elizabeth, widow of the late Leonard Kline, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Ebenezer and Leonard W. Kline, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. Johnson, No. 208 High-st., on Sunday, June 17, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN BEUREN.—In East Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 14, Sarah, wife of E. K. Van Beuren, aged 67 years and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of her son, C. Van Beuren, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, June 17, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Para av. and Skillman-st., East Brooklyn.

MUCKEL.—In Astoria, on Friday, June 15, John Muckel, of this City, aged 55 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. A Watson, Main-st., Astoria, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

PARKER.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 14, Mrs. Sarah Jay Parker, relict of the late Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Gen. Robert Bogardus, in the 67th year of her age.

GOTHAM DIRT VERSUS JAPANESE POLISH.
FOR THIS AND A HUNDRED OTHER
GOOD AND HUMOROUS THINGS,
SEE MOMUS,
NO. 7—OUT TO-DAY—SIX CENTS.
$3 a year, or 17 weeks for $1.
Office No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, New-York.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer VANDERBILT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 285, June 15, 1860.
34, 6, 19, 42, 51, 62, 22, 50, 23, 43, 37, 7.
Class No. 286, June 15, 1860.
65, 22, 76, 30, 18, 49, 20, 12, 62, 17, 64, 33, 47, 41.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 15, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

2,000,000 REPUBLICANS WANTED
To buy the
GREAT CAMPAIGN CHART FOR 1860,
AND TO VOTE FOR
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

This Chart has large LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS of LINCOLN and HAMLIN in a VIGNETTE OF RAILS, engraved expressly for it. A map of the United States, Portraits of all the Presidents, Facts, Figures &c., &c.

It is carefully colored on the best paper. Size 32x36 inches.

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS. Sent postpaid for 25 cents.

H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers.
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

PERFECT FITTING

SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIIII
SS SS HH HH II
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RRR RRR TTTT SSSSSS

WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 36
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

A CARD
TO THE COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS!!!
NOT INTERESTING TO ANYBODY ELSE.

The undersigned wish to express their gratification at the general return to the transaction of business immediately with us on the part of the few country dealers who had been induced by another person to attempt to get their papers through him. Now that they have had their eyes opened, we rejoice that they and we see alike.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

HORSE OWNERS, ATTENTION!!!

WEBSTER, Mass., Jan. 27, 1860.

Dr. Tobias—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Horse Liniment in my Livery Stable, for years, with wonderful success—it had proved fully equal to what it claimed to do. In curing Sprains, Swellings, Colic, and fresh wounds, I never found its equal, and I can with confidence recommend it to horsemen. It has a large sale in this section of the State.

NATHAN JESLIN,
Hotel-keeper.

Price, 50 cents, in pint bottles. Sold by the Druggists Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

359. DON'T READ THIS. KELTY. DON'T READ THIS. 359.

WINDOW SHADES. WINDOW SHADES.
CCCLIX.
BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES, LOOPS, &c. BANDS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, also silver and plated ware for sale, by GEORGE C. ALLEN, importer and manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Watches, clocks and jewelry cleansed and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

R. R. R.
THINK OF IT.
SICK FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.
SUPERIORITY OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND PILLS TO ALL OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICATION POSITIVELY ESTABLISHED.

Let those who doubt read the following letter from Mr. Joseph Smeare, a respectable citizen of Quincy, Ill.:

QUINCY, Ill., May, 1860.

Dr. Radway & Co.:

I became diseased thirteen years ago, and have been diseased ever since. I have doctored with the best physicians in this place, (Quincy, Ill.,) but grew worse under their treatment. I have tried a variety of the popular advertised remedies, with no better success. Nothing, no, nothing did me any good, until I tried

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Then, for the first time in 13 long years of anguish, misery and disease I felt ease and comfort; pains, aches and infirmities left me, and I was again able to enjoy life. My disease was all over my body and through my system. Doctors called it by different names. I was lame, crippled, had breakings-out over my body, pains and aches in all my limbs, headaches, pains in the stomach after eating, could not sleep well, nor do anything like a healthy man should do; in fact, I was miserable. With the Ready Relief I took

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
AND
RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

All my pains and aches have left me; my sores are healed, my blood is pure. I can sleep well, and feel as vigorous, strong and healthy as any man desires.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.

RENOVATING RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL PREACHER.

THIS WELL-KNOWN MONTHLY IS FILLED with valuable discourses each month from the pens of many of our ablest preachers of different evangelical denominations.

The work is now in its XXXIVth volume or year, and can be had complete from the beginning at the office. No series of discourses ever published is equal to it, by 360 ministers and 800 discourses. A General and Topical Index of 30 pages has been carefully prepared and published. Price 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL PREACHER contains about 38 discourses in a year. Price $1 in advance, or $1 25 neatly bound, which will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price.

The work complete should be in every church library.

The May number contains three discourses of rare excellence by Rev. Dr. Clark, of the Mercer-st. church, New-York.

The June number contains four discourses of great merit: 1. By Rev. Dr. Anderson, senior, Secretary of the American Board. 2. By Rev. Professor Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary, on the Resurrection of Christ. 3. By Rev. Mr. Nason, of Medford; and the 4th by Dr. Clark, on Death and Judgment.

The May edition of THE PREACHER, contains 13,500 discourses; the June edition contains 18,000. The work should be in many families. Address

W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman-st, New-York.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. $40.
First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 5 new Canal-st., near East Broadway.

ORIENTAL BATHS—8 4TH-AV., NEAR THE Cooper Union. Unequaled as a luxury: invaluable in rheumatic, liver, kidney and cutaneous affections—female weaknesses, &c. Elegant suites of rooms for ladies. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sunday, 7 to 12 M.

CUBA IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

A MAGNIFICENT SERIES OF
VIEWS IN CUBA,

Including some of the FINEST THINGS that have appeared in the way of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY, JUNE 18,

By E. ANTHONY,

No. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Three doors below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A NEW CATALOGUE of our publications and importations, issued June 1, will be sent on receipt of stamp.

JUST OUT!
GEMS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.
A SECOND SERIES, BY THE
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

Also, new views in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales Rome and Switzerland.

Included amongst the novelties recently added to the Stereoscope are Views in China, India and Australia.

And shortly will be published,
VIEWS IN JAPAN.

Wholesale and Retail.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.
No. 594 Broadway.

NOW IS THE TIME
To use the great Blood Purifier,
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
It is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only medicine which will effectually cleanse the system from all diseases and impurities of the blood. Thousands who have used it testify to its
MI

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Recent Meeting of the American Medical Association at New-Haven.

From Our Own Reporter.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Medical Association held its session in the chapel of Yale College, New-Haven. The Convention met at 10 A. M. of June 5, and was called to order by the President, Dr. HENRY MILLER, of Kentucky. Prayer was offered by Prof. FISHER, of Yale.

Dr. KNIGHT, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, welcomed the delegates to the City, assuring them that the front doors would be found ever open to them.

Dr. CHAS. HOOKER, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, while announcing the programme for future proceedings during the week, repeated the welcome, and gave notice that rooms had been provided for the meeting of the Sections in which the Association had been divided, viz.: On—1. Anatomy and Physiology; 2. Surgery; 3. General Medicine and Obstetrics; 4. Chemistry and Materia Medica; 5. Meteorology, &c. After a short recess for the nominating of the Committee on Nominations—the most important Committee of the Association, to whom is referred the nominations of the officers for the next year, selecting the place for the next meeting, appointing the Committees for reading papers, &c., one from each State.

In the afternoon the Convention assembled at 3 o'clock, together with Gov. BUCKINGHAM and the Legislature, (specially invited,) to hear the address of the retiring President. It was a very carefully considered address, mainly upon two important themes, viz.: criminal abortion and medical education. His philippic on the former was able and just. He spoke of the necessity of more stringent legislation upon the subject to prevent this increasing evil—acknowledging at the same time the difficulty of rising higher than the public sentiment, and claimed that it was the duty of legislators to elevate and enlighten the popular sentiment. He spoke of our system of education as defective, both with the private tutors and in the colleges. Physicians received into their offices students both mentally and morally incapable of pursuing the study properly. Men are elevated to professorships in the colleges who are unfit for the position, and without reputation among those who best know them. Colleges do not enforce their own regulations, and the rivalry among the schools was pernicious and degrading.

The following gentlemen were reported by the Committee on Nominations as elected officers for the year: President, Dr. ELI IVES, of New-Haven; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Wilson Jewett, of Penn.; Dr. A. P. Palmer, of Mich.; Dr. Joseph P. Logan, of Ga.; Dr. J. N. McDowell, of Mo. Treasurer, Caspar Wistar, of Penn.

Dr. IVES, on taking the Chair, in a very feeble voice thanked the Association for the distinguished honor conferred on him, saying that all he had, all he was, he owed to this profession. He loved it. Two of his sons were engaged in its duties, and he would visit the sick as long as he could go, and when unable he would be carried to the bedside.

Dr. JEWETT, first Vice-President, took the Chair, the extreme age and feebleness of the President-elect entirely disqualifying him for this duty.

Dr. DAVIS, of Illinois, then introduced a series of resolutions to organize and facilitate the working of the sections, which provided that the sessions of the Association should be limited to the morning, and the afternoon be given up to the Sections, the members of each of which should choose their own officers, etc., and that to them should be referred all papers of a scientific nature for their consideration, and that without their approval no paper should be sent to the Publishing Committee save official documents.

Dr. WATSON, of New-York, moved that the President's address be also sent. This motion was received as having a personal and derogatory character, and was vehemently attacked by Dr. REESE, of New-York, who declared that the idea was preposterous and unprecedented—that the inaugural address, for which this was in character, was never open to supervision or correction, and, furthermore, he considered it a gross want of courtesy to bring forward any kindred resolution. Dr. MILLER (the Ex-President, whose address had just been delivered) declared that on no consideration would he submit his address to any such criticism or revision as was proposed, and that it should be published *verbatim* or not at all by the Association, when he would himself print and scatter over the land twenty thousand copies. His remarks were very *naive*. In the same strain Drs. SAYRE, of New-York; DAVIS, of Illinois, WISTAR, of Pennsylvania; ARNOLD, of Georgia; KNIGHT, of Connecticut; HOOPER and NOURSE, of Maine, spoke briefly, and while pending a motion to lay the whole matter upon the table amid much confusion, Dr. WATSON made a half retraction and half explanation, but still persisting in his amendment it was voted down without a single affirmative vote. This debate was carried on with considerable acrimony, and was the only occasion where any bitter feelings were aroused during the whole session.

SECOND DAY.

The first order of business was the reading of the report of the Committee on Medical Education, Dr. REESE, of New-York, Chairman, which was more than an hour long, and was a paper of considerable general interest and much value. Its principal points were the necessity of reform in the colleges and in clinical teachings; recommending more Professors (among them one on medical literature) and longer terms; the necessity of more stringent examinations of those applying for tickets for the lectures in the principles of a good general education, including a "little Latin and less Greek;" severer examinations for the degree of M. D., all culminating in a series of resolutions presented for adoption, to the effect that no student should be permitted to enter even into a physician's office, or for matriculation, unless possessing a good moral character, and be educated in the elements of a sound education; that the term of study be four years; that for degrees, shall have attended three courses of lectures, and the lecture term shall be increased to nine months.

The Association then went into a Committee of the Whole to give latitude for remark, in which Dr. McDONALD, of St. Louis, most freely indulged. He is a spread-eagle orator, resembling General JACKSON and CALHOUN in appearance, and his free gesticulations, extravagant grimaces, poetical language, and withal, the wit, sarcasm and evident genius which corruscated in and impregnated his entire remarks, made his speech a very telling one. Dr. PALMER felt hurt by some of his personalities, and replied to them more temperately and also more offensively, which nearly ended in a personal collision, and which required all the prudence of the President to prevent. Dr. McDONALD spoke against the restriction upon students commencing study, compelling them to pass an examination in Latin and Greek and Mathematics. He did not believe one in ten present could translate his own diploma,—that the immortal HUNTER and the great BICHET, neither of them, knew a word of Latin. The late address came in for a portion of his eloquent attention. The Committee rose without effecting anything. The reports on Medical Literature was referred, without reading, to the Committee of Publication. The place of meeting for the next year was fixed at Chicago on the first Tuesday in June. The Chairman of the Committee on Prize Essays reported that but three Essays had been handed in, and that none of them were deemed worthy of a prize. A proposition to suspend the rules to allow a protest from Dr. SARGER, a suspended member, to be read, was voted down by a large majority. Dr. SAYRE, of New-York, commenced the reading of a report on Operations upon the Hip Joint, which was, however, referred to the Section on Surgery, and the Association adjourned to dinner.

THIRD DAY.

The number of delegates present was stated to be over 550. Dr. BOWDITCH, of Boston, reported a series of resolutions respecting the monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey, appointing local Committees throughout the country to collect funds, not more than $1 from each person, for this purpose, which were adopted. The Committee appointed to confer with the American Medical Teachers' Convention, then reported a series of resolutions respecting medical education, which again brought up this *questio vexata*, which were adopted section by section, after being discussed with great feeling by Drs. FLINT, of New-York; SHATTUCK, of Massachusetts; McDOWELL, of Missouri; ATLEE, of Pennsylvania; BRODIE, of Michigan, and NOURSE, of Maine.

Dr. BENNETT, of Danbury, Conn., moved that the whole be laid on the table. Lost.

Dr. JOHNSON, of Missouri, continued, followed by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, of New-Haven, DAVIS, of Illinois, REESE, of New-York, HUMPHREYS STORER, of Boston, and MUSSEY, of Cincinnati.

All the amendments of the fourth resolution were withdrawn, and the previous question ordered.

Dr. CHILDS, of Massachusetts, took the stand for an explanation. Dr. STORER, amid great confusion, rose to a point of order. Ruled out. Great excitement, a dozen attempting to get the floor, amid shouts of "Go on," "Hear him," &c.

Dr. SHATTUCK spoke regarding the fourth resolution.

Dr. W. HOOKER made an explanation regarding the Yale Medical College, and its connection with the State Medical Society.

Dr. WATSON, of New-York, spoke against the ninth resolution. It was laid on the table. It virtually cut off the New-York Academy of Medicine from this Society.

Dr. ATLEE spoke of it as altogether unconstitutional and the law was read—"Each local society shall have the privilege of sending to the Association one delegate for every ten of its regular resident members, and one for every additional fraction of more than one-half this number. The Faculty of every regularly constituted Medical College or chartered school of medicine shall have the privilege of sending two delegates.

"The professional staff of every chartered or municipal Hospital, containing an hundred inmates or more, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates; and every other permanently organized Medical institution, of good standing, shall have the privilege of sending one delegate."

The ninth resolution was laid on the table.

The whole report was adopted, and referred to Committee of Publication.

Moved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to all regular Medical Colleges of the country—carried.

Resolution made and accepted that a seal of this Society be given to every Medical School in good standing, and withdraw it upon evidence.

The afternoon was mainly spent in taking the resolutions appended to Dr. REESE's report on Medical Education, and from the Committee of the Whole and ordering it to be published with his report and as a part of it without the adoption by the Association. The morning's subject of debate was thus again taken up with renewed acrimony—the schools *vs.* the profession—each trying to lay the short-comings of the profession upon the other. After much fruitless discussion and some hard feelings excited, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE SECTIONS.

All the sections were not organized. That on Practical Medicine and Obstetrics made the following report:

This Section met pursuant to the order of the Convention on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. N. S. DAVIS, of Illinois, called the meeting to order, and on motion of Dr. BOWDITCH, of Boston, Dr. NOURSE, of Maine, was chosen Chairman of the Section. On motion of Dr. WOOSTER, of New-York, Dr. GARDINER, of New-York, was chosen Secretary.

A voluntary paper on the "Treatment of Phthisis by the Chlorate of Potash, with observations on Oxygen and Ozone as Therapeutical Agents," was then read by the author, Dr. FOUNTAIN, of Davenport, Iowa. It was listened to with much attention, and, after some discussion, it was

Resolved, That the Section has listened to the paper with deep interest, and suggest that the paper be referred back to the author, with the request that he pursue his investigations and report to the next meeting of the Association.

Dr. DAVIS, of Illinois, then read the abstract of a paper on "The use of Alcoholic Stimulants in Tubercular Disease," which, on motion, was referred to the Publishing Committee, and recommended as worthy of publication.

The Section here adjourned. Number of members, fifty.

The section on surgery was organized by electing Dr. ———, Chairman, and Dr. BATAN, of Philadelphia, Secretary. Dr. L. A. SAYRE's report on Hip Disease was read. The paper was limited to Morbus Coxarius proper, its pathology, causes, symptoms, various stages, treatment and results. The history of many cases in detail, illustration of the plans and principles proposed, a complete tabulated collection of every case of exsection that has been till now performed; also, a minute description and drawing of a new instrument applicable to the disease in its earlier stages, with an explanation of its principles illustrated by photographic plates from life.

The paper recommended in the earlier stages *removal of all pressure* from the inflamed membrane by extension with the instrument, which admits of motion in the joint, free exercise in the open air; in the second stage, if the effusion is very great, puncturing the joint and the fluids discharged—in the third stage, when the membrane is destroyed, exsection should not be performed, and the report closes with a tabular review of 72 cases of exsection.

This paper was the great practical paper of the session, and was fully and carefully debated by all the leading men in the profession present.

It would be improper to pass by notable hospitalities of the professors and inhabitants of New Haven. Their houses were open, and their tables well spread. Five receptions were given the two first evenings, and a grand entertainment at the State House on Thursday evening fully demonstrated this statement.

SANITARY REFORM.

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Sanitary Reform Convention at Boston.

From Our Own Reporter.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

The Fourth Annual session of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Association convened this day at the Mechanics' Hall, in this city.

The Convention appears to be attended by a large number of delegates from nine of the several States of the Union, those from New-York and Massachusetts being the largest in number. One delegate, Dr. A. N. McLAREN, was present under an appointment from the United States Secretary of War.

Among those from New-York as noticeable were Dr. A. H. STEVENS, Dr. GRISCOM, Gen. P. M. WETMORE, Drs. HUSTED, ORDRONOUX, BIVINES, GUERNSEY and others: from Boston were the venerable Drs. BIGELOW, MUSSEY, and Mayor LINCOLN and Mr J. M. WHITMAN, both distinguished for the honorable positions which they have held from the people of this modern Athens. There was a sprinkling of the civic functionaries of our City—the Empire City of this Continent—among whom were Aldermen STARR, PLATT and FARLEY, and Councilmen SHANNON, WILSON, JONES and PINCKNEY.

The Convention was called to order by Mayor LINCOLN, who proposed Dr. J. S. GRISCOM as temporary President, which was adopted.

Dr. GRISCOM made a brief speech, expressing his thanks for the honor conferred, after which, on motion of Alderman STARR, of New-York, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Dr. C. C. SAVAGE, of New-York.
Mr. J. M. WIGHTMAN, of Massachusetts.
Dr. REISCHENBURGER, of Pennsylvania.
Dr. J. A. NICHOLS, of New-Jersey.
Dr. SNOW, of Rhode Island.
Dr. JACOB W. HORN, of Rhode Island.
Hon. R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor of Savannah, Ga.
Dr. R. P. GUTHRIE, of Tennessee.
ROBT. THOMPSON, of Ohio.
Dr. A. N. McLAREN, U. S. A.

The Committee then retired to perform their duties, and, while they were absent, Mayor LINCOLN made a short and characteristic speech, welcoming the delegates to the Convention to the hospitalities of the city, which he had been authorized by the City Council and the people of the city to tender to the members of the Convention during its session. He also spoke of the great importance of the matters which would probably be brought before this body for discussion and deliberation, affecting the interests of the whole country in all its parts, respecting sanitary regulations and hygiene, and closed with a beautiful compliment to the Association for its past labors in the cause of humanity and science.

Invitations were then presented through the President to the members of the Convention from the Boston Society of Natural History, the Board of Directors of Public Instruction, and from a Committee of citizens, to attend a banquet at the Revere House, all of which, on motion, were accepted.

The President then introduced several reports from Committees of the year 1859, as follows:

Report on Registration, by Dr. E. M. SNOW, of Providence, R. I.

Report on Control of Drugs and dangerous Poisons, by Dr. R. P. GUTHRIE, of Tennessee.

Report on External Hygiene, by Dr. A. N. BELL, of Brooklyn, and Dr. E. HARRIS, of New-York.

Report on the Utility of Wet Docks, by Dr. STERLING, of New-York.

All of which were laid on the table until the Association was organized.

At this point Gen. WETMORE arose, and said that as no one else felt disposed to occupy the time before them, and sooner than it should be wasted, he should offer a few suggestions for the consideration of the Convention, which he deemed important to be considered after the Convention was organized. Although this body had now convened for three years continuously, and was now about organizing for its fourth annual session, yet no steps had been taken to have a permanent organization with reference to its future labors as a distinct deliberative body. It was important that this should be done, considering the very great importance of the questions which were yet to be acted on, which affected the interests of our commerce and the advancement of civilization. What immense advantages had already been gained by the proceedings of the past years in the discussions which had taken place in this Association. Until the last year it was scarcely to be doubted that yellow fever was contagious, but happily by the efforts of this organization that question was settled definitely that it was not. Look at the progress which is being made through the energies of our enlightened nation as a commercial people, after what been effected by our commercial men; and does it not prove that wherever go our ships there goes also the banner of the cross? Within the past ten years has there not been opened to the commerce of the world, the kingdoms of Siam, China and Japan, and who will not say that this has not been done by commerce and the energies of our commercial men? In view of these and kindred topics, ought we not then to have a body like this organized so permanently as to continue its labors to further and sustain these great and glorious results, so fraught with honor and glory to the country whose institutions we desire to see flourish and prosper?

The Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report:

For President—Dr. JACOB BIGELOW, of Boston.

Vice Presidents—Hon. R. D. Arnold, of Georgia; Dr. A. H. Stevens, New-York; Dr. H. G. Clark, Massachusetts; Dr. J. F. Lamb, Pennsylvania; Dr. Judson Gilman, Maryland; Hon. Moses Bigelow, New-Jersey; Hon. James C. Knight, Rhode Island; Dr. Robert Thompson, Ohio; Dr. C. B. Guthrie, Tennessee; Dr. Thomas Stewardson, Pennsylvania; Alderman George Starr, New-York; Hon. Thomas Aspinwall, Boston; Dr. J. W. Houck, Baltimore.

Secretaries—Dr. Calvin Ellis, Boston; Dr. J. B. Jones, Brooklyn; Dr. Wm. Taylor, Pennsylvania; Dr. David C. Dodd, Jr., New-Jersey.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and Dr. JACOB BIGELOW was conducted to the chair by Dr. SEWELL and Gen. WETMORE, and before taking his seat asked that the Convention be now opened by prayer, which was offered by Rev. D. EASTBURN, of this City, who closed his petition with the Lord's Prayer.

The President then tendered to the Convention a vote of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and made a few remarks upon the delicate and important duties which the Convention were about to undertake, and desired their coöperation and aid in the discharge of his duties, so that they might reflect honor and credit upon the Convention and the country they represent.

These remarks were received with applause.

Dr. GRISCOM moved that a committee of 13 be appointed by the President to arrange and prepare the business before the Convention, which motion was adopted.

The report of the several committees for the year 1859 were then called for in their order, and were responded to in the order above stated, and in addition there were two other committees, who made their reports as follows:

The Committee on Civic Cleanliness would be ready to have their report handed in to-morrow.

The Committee on Adulteration of Food, &c., desired until the meeting of this Convention next year to make up their report, as Dr. HARRIS was ill, and had not been able to complete all the inquiries which he had propounded on the subject. The request of the Committee was granted.

The Committees on Architecture and on Tenement Houses made no response.

Dr. GUTHRIE then read his report on "Legal restrictions on sale of drugs, &c., which was referred to Committee on Order of Business.

The report of Committee on External Hygiene was also read and referred as above.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 4 P. M.

S.

FROM KANSAS.

A Drouth in Kansas—Danger of an Utter Failure of Crops—Prospect of Famine—Dismal Forebodings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

The one topic, more absorbing to us than all others, is the distressing drouth that prevails in Kansas, and probably in some of the States. When I wrote you some two weeks ago, I little thought we should be thus long sweltering in this arid region without a drop of heaven's gentle rain. Here we still linger, with hopes more forlorn than ever before. Every day is now adding torture to despair. I have never witnessed so sad a people. Almost every man we meet exhibits the same depression of spirits, and it is only the few emigrants who arrive that can carry anything like the usual cheer of a placid, quiet countenance. The salutations most usual have now become changed to—"Any rain in your country yet?", "Can it ever rain in Kansas?" "Does your country burn yet?" "How much longer can we endure this?"—or others pertaining in some way to this unparalleled want of rain.

When strangers arrived it was once our habit to gather around them and fill their ears immediately with the story of the new Italy. Now we take the other extreme, and studiously shun the presence of all such seekers of new homes, and no one likes to be questioned upon a subject, the very thought of which is pain. Day after day and week after week, the same sultry heat continues; some days the thermometer ranges from 90° to 95°, and not even a genial dew at night is granted us. No dew whatever has fallen thus far this season, and the native prairie grass is dying out in many places for miles. Whites who have lived among the Indians of the Territory for fifteen years, say that no serious drouth was ever known before in the Spring, but that they have always occurred in July and August. When I last wrote you there was hope of a partial crop of Spring wheat, but now all is gone; not a kernel will probably be harvested in this county, where thousands of bushels were sown. For several days our only hope has been in having a partial crop of corn and potatoes, provided it should rain immediately. But now every sun rolls us nearer the brink of certain famine. It may do to plant corn for ten days yet, and potatoes for twenty days; but beyond that, all is hopeless. Our chances seem as one in a thousand, for never has rain appeared more distant than to-day.

The older States can endure a one-year's famine without extreme suffering, for they have stores of all of earth's products on hand—they have good houses, money, clothing for the future, personal and public credit, with many other things unknown to a majority in Kansas at present. Our all was depending upon the next crop. Of that we are about to despair, and where are we? Thousands of miles from friends without money or any other means of getting away from here. Not one in twenty of the country people can get away. For their all is in their land—that is usually mortgaged for the preëmption money at a high rate of interest, and nobody can now be found who will make any offer whatever for land, or scarcely any other real estate.

Thus, we are chained to the wheel of fate, and every revolution causes us to gaze upward with most breathless anxiety. At times it looks, for a few hours, as if rain in abundance was at hand, but a hurricane of wind and dust is the poor apology we are compelled to take. One week ago to-day it rained a little, probably half an inch on a level, and that is the most we have had for nine months. New courage was universally infused, and gardens that were planted the middle of March were swiftly replanted, and all seemed to believe the rainy season had come. But Sol was soon at his old post again, and ere sunset the strong winds were raising the dust as before. A vain hope—born for sudden disappointment. Our gardens are again like ash-heaps—not a weed even is in sight, except in the dotting circlets along the strawberry and other beds, where germination has been made possible by artificial watering.

I have learned to day that the Marias des Cygnis River has ceased running, so that not a stream now runs in the Territory south of the Kansas, unless possibly the lower Neosho continues a small ripple. Grass, too, is destined to be a failure, in most parts of the Territory, and in some localities, where stock-raising has been the chief pursuit, I hear more complaints on that account than any other. It will be a scanty subsistence, while the producing season lasts, and nothing will remain for a Winter's supply. Not only man, but beast, must therefore suffer.

There is a supply of old corn in this county, and perhaps in a few others, sufficient to nearly supply the people with meal the coming year, if it is all preserved for that purpose; but it is the habit here to feed immense quantities to horses and other stock, until it is hardly possible to keep them now without their daily supplies. As a consequence, the price of corn has advanced from 20 and 25 cents to 30 and 38 cents per bushel already. Now, what will follow? Not one half of the people who will be obliged to buy corn can pay any price for it.

The news came, to-night, that the bill for our admission had been postponed in the Senate, but it creates very little surprise or comment. There are other subjects nearer our stomachs, as well as hearts, now. We have withstood all the thunderbolts of the Administration Party for six years, and now we hardly turn our heads to give them a side look, when the din of the cry for bread is so imminent. Still, amid all our prayers for the reviving rain, we would not accept for a moment the reign of DOUGLAS.

RANDOLPH.

LAW REPORTS.

Enforcement of the Sunday Law—The German Theatres.

ARGUMENT OF THE ATTACHMENT.

The Managers of the Association for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Harman*—This was the motion to punish the defendant, the proprietor of the German Stadt Theatre in this City, for keeping his theatre open on Sunday, in disobedience of an injunction order served upon him.

In answer to interrogatories filed, an affidavit was put in on behalf of the defendant with a view to purge himself of the alleged contempt. In it he stated—On the third day of June, 1860, the New-Yorker Stadt Theatre was opened; I did not open it myself, but it was done with my knowledge and assent. Public theatrical performances were exhibited. I was manager. I was present at the Theatre in the evening; was in the business office and attended to the business part as usual. Otto Hoym is my partner. We hold the lease of the Theatre jointly; that lease is for ten years, and expires in 1865. We have always performed on Sundays during the seasons the Theatre has been open. It is a custom among Germans throughout Europe to attend theatres and places of amusement on Sunday evenings. The body of the people, Protestants and Catholics, do so. I have seen clergymen at the theatres there on Sunday evenings. Our profits in New-York on Sundays average about the same as on two and a half week days. If we should be finally closed on Sundays it would not be possible for us to continue in the business, the value of our lease would be destroyed and it would result in my utter ruin and the loss of all my property. The mass of the Germans in this City keep the Sunday as the Germans do in Europe. They do not believe it wrong to do so. Several German clergymen in this City have attended our Theatre with their families on Sundays. Otto Hoym performed as actor in the piece, as I have learned, though I did not see him perform myself. The actors who performed were not exactly in mine and Hoym's employ. It was this wise—the regular season had ended and contracts with the actors had expired. As the Theatre would otherwise have been unoccupied, we all got up a performance, and the actors were paid proportionately to the receipts on that evening.

Mr. Craven, in arguing the case for the motion, said that it was very important to the City and society at large that an early and full decision should be had in this matter. The law under which this proceeding was brought was passed at the solicitation of a large class of the citizens of the State. An Association of Atheists, of which this defendant, Harman, was Treasurer, had met and resolved not to obey either the law or the order of the Court under it. The defendant, Harman, had admitted, in his return to the order of attachment, that he did not violate the order of injunction, and his only excuse for doing so was that it was profitable for him to do so—because, if he had not done so, he should have lost a sum equal to the receipts of two and a half week days. That was the most impudent excuse that was ever made to a court for the violation of law or for the contempt of its order. A further excuse was, that the people of Germany were in the habit of attending Sunday amusements. These excuses were as disrespectful to the Court, as the acts of the defendant had been contemptuous and impertinent. It amounted to an announcement by these foreigners that they intended to impose upon the dominant race, of this country, the dissipated habits of foreign nations. The defendant's affidavit to purge himself of the contempt charged was evasive—he did not swear that he did not understand the injunction, but that he did not well understand "law papers" in general. The Court should be the more jealous of the respect shown to its authority where there was an obvious attempt to evade it. These people should be taught that if they were going to live in this land, they must obey the laws of the land, whether they liked them or not.

Mr Stahknecht for the defendant, did not believe the Court had anything to do with the association of Germans referred to. As to the announcement of counsel that this law was passed upon the request of many citizens,—it was well known that the contrary was the fact. The law was an attempt to forcibly change the nationality of the German people. This could no more be done by a stroke of the pen than we could change the national habits and character of the Indians or Japanese by a like process. The New-York Legislature could not effect such a change of national customs, although it had attempted thing equally mean and absurd. The old and the young, parents and children, mothers and babes, are alike to be found on the Sabbath day in the German theatres and places of amusement, and it was proper, according to their ideas, that they should be allowed to do so. If such laws as these were to prevail, the Germans would be driven into secret and vile places for their amusements, to avoid arrest—driven to violate the law as criminals. They did not wish to be compelled to such a course, they did not wish to be placed in such a position as would impress the minds of their own children that they committed crime whenever they assembled, according to their old customs, on the Sabbath. Such a law as the present would only have the effect to make the Germans a bad and disloyal people, because their immemorial usages were placed in the lists of crime, and under the ban of the law. But even Americans were quite willing to indulge in the same practices and entertainments on the Sabbath. His client informed him that he had had the pleasure of introducing into private boxes on Sabbath evening, several of the learned Justices of the Courts of the State. As to the argument of counsel that they had kept open their Theatre and violated the injunction because they made money by it, they only answered that if they were compelled to close their Theatre, they would be compelled to pay rents without profits, which would ruin them. But there had been no violation nor contempt of the order of the Court. The order was that they should not open their theatre until they had obtained a license. They already had a license, and therefore there was no violation of the order. They did not intend to oppose this law except in a legal and constitutional manner. They would oppose it openly, and not operate in the dark, as the Sabbatarian Committee worked at Albany.

The charge that the Germans are Atheists, because they oppose Sabbath laws, or that the Society of Germans who oppose this law is composed of Atheists, was an unjust slander of Germans. It was not a question of religion and Atheism, but only of Christian ceremony. The Christians, Protestants and Catholics, on the Continent of Europe celebrate the Sabbath differently from Americans. They go to church devoutly in the morning; in the afternoon they sally out in families to the fields, to the places of amusement to listen to the music and song, and devote the day to pleasure and recreation; and those who can afford it visit the theatre in the evening; they do not believe this a wrong in itself; the dictates of their consciences approve it. Now, the German Theatre in this City which the defendant manages was not what one would infer from the counsel's remarks—a low den. The style of performances was fully equal to that of the American theatres on Broadway. Educated artists of standing in Europe were engaged yearly by the manager. It was a school wherein to study the German language and literature, for German was spoken there in its greatest purity. The defendant did not stand here as a rebel, but, on the contrary, testified that the moment his counsel informed him he must close his theatre, he did close it, and had since lost several opportunities to let it, his own regular season having closed. He would be ruined if forbidden to keep it open on Sundays, as it has no value on week days.

Mr. Cram replied that the order was that they should not play until they had obtained a new license. Mr. Cram wished to reply to the remark of counsel that the Germans could not be made to obey this law. He wanted to know if a race of people like the Germans were to be allowed to come here, where religion was a part of the common law, and both violate law and outrage the Christian Sabbath.

These people ought to be taught that when they come here they would be protected by law and compelled to obey it. Counsel had also seen the mother and her children together at the lager-beer saloon and the Sunday theatre, where lager-beer and gambling were at the same table, though he would admit such was not the case at the establishment of this defendant. If this practice promoted the interests of society in Germany, it did not here. All the Courts had held that the law was sufficient to protect the Sabbath—except in one instance—in a frontier county, where a single Judge had held that the law could not be so framed as to protect the Sabbath from violation. The instance referred to here was that of a case decided by Judge TERRY in California, and Mr. Cram remarked that this Judge had since stained his hands with blood, and shown himself as the proper person to so hold.

The case of the Eustache Theatre was then called up, but, as it was not ready for hearing, the matter was postponed until Tuesday.

This is a prosecution for not obtaining a license before giving theatrical performances, and has nothing to do with the Sunday law. The defendant has been surrendered by his bail, and is in the custody of the Sheriff.

General Sessions.

TRIAL OF KIMMELSTEIN FOR COMPLICITY IN THE KARPLES CASE—A PERJURER SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS.

The noted shoplifter, Amelia Morrell, convicted on Thursday of grand larceny, it being her second offence, was sentenced yesterday, by the Recorder, to five years in the State Prison. On her former conviction for a similar offence of shoplifting, she was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. In dress and address she might easily be mistaken for a respectable woman. Her counsel urged the plea of delicate health as a reason for a mitigation of punishment, but she will, in all human foresight, serve her term at Sing Sing, and emerge into active public life in quite a robust condition.

One of the most interesting cases before the Recorder was that of Stephen H. Chaplin, *alias* Chase, who was sent to the State Prison for five years on a plea of "guilty of perjury." He was indicted for giving false bail in the sum of $1,000, before Justice Quackenbush, when he swore that he owned certain property in Second street.

Wm. Francis, for an attempt to rob David R. Shanahan, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Wm. Smith, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, was, owing to peculiar circumstances, let off by suspension of sentence.

Samuel Kimmelstein was tried for having received stolen goods. He was implicated in the Karples case. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned yesterday, and will, consequently, be continued to-day.

Pistols and Practices.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Townsend vs. *Gray*.—This was an order obtained against the defendant, commanding him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The following are the facts:

Mr. Townsend was examining Mr. Gray on supplementary proceedings, and had had some words with him. As counsel was about to adjourn the hearing, and was waiting the adjournment, Mr. Gray placed his mouth near Mr. Townsend's ear, and said: "I'll put you through." Counsel replied, "Take away your face or I'll spat it." Gray replied, "Hit me, and I'll cut your guts out." Counsel retorted, "Draw a knife on me and I will shoot you." Gray said: "You've no pistol." Counsel opened his pocket, and exhibiting the butt of a pistol, said: "Look here!" Whereupon, Mr. Gray ran to the Court for protection, making a complaint.

Mr. Townsend produced an affidavit setting forth the above facts.

Judge BONNEY (of Chambers,) reprimanded both parties, saying that both were guilty of contempt, and had he seen the act they would have been at once punished. As it was, however, he could only proceed upon affidavits. Either party could take an order against the other to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Mr. Townsend immediately demanded the order, and it was made returnable on Tuesday next.

H. D. Townsend in his own behalf; Mr. Gray opposed.

Injunction Denied.

Andrew J. White and Andrew B. Moore vs. *George U. Comstock*.—We have several times reported proceedings heretofore had in this controversy. The present is an action to restrain the defendant, by injunction, from prosecuting any suits against the debtors of A. J. White & Co., to collect any debts, accounts or notes due to that firm, or to interfere with any of its property. The plaintiffs, on the 1st day of January, 1859, removed this property from the firm store, the plaintiff Moore claiming to have made a purchase through the other plaintiff, White. In March, 1859, the defendant commenced a suit of replevin against the plaintiffs to recover possession of so much of this property as had not been previously recovered back. The Sheriff not being able to find the property thus claimed in the replevin suit, the defendants in that suit were arrested, and gave bail to return the property in case judgment should be against them. The order of arrest was granted on the ground that the property had been removed by defendants in that suit with intent to prevent the Sheriff from finding it.

The cause came on for trial before Judge SUTHERLAND, who, on motion of defendant's counsel, after argument, dismissed the complaint on the ground that the plaintiffs could not invoke the protection.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Theodore Rynders, et al.*—This was the motion to quash the indictment against the Marshal's officers, for impeding the course of justice. The Circuit this morning overruled the motion to quash, and the parties were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Selden Brynard, indicted for forging land-warrants, was also arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Cummings* vs. *Woolcy*.—Order set aside, with $5 costs. Motion to vacate arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Hazard vs. *Hazard*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 15.

$1,000 Tenn 6s, '90.... 93¾	150 M. S. & N Ia. R.... 13½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.... 94½	250 do 13
4,000 E. R. 1st M. B 100	300 M. S & N. Ind. G.S. 25½
3,000 Hud. R.R. S.F.B. 103½	50 do 25¾
2,000 Har. R 1st M 100	600 do 26
2,000 Mo. 2d. Bs 47⅞	150 do s30 26
5,000 Ill. Cen. R Bds 91⅝	150 do 26⅛
1,000 T H & A 2d M 42	200 Clev. & Tol. R 29¼
1,000 Gal & Chi 1st M 98	50 do s60 29½
10 Bank of Commerce 103	200 do b10 29⅜
14 Ocean Bank 98	200 do 29⅞
12 Am. Ex. Bank 00½	70 Norwich & W. R. 39
48 Del. & Hud. C. Co 97	100 Panama Railroad .. 132½
53 do 96½	100 do 132¾
200 Pacific M. S. Co 90½	100 do s30 132½
500 do 90⅜	100 do b60 133
25 do b60 90½	100 Ill. Cen R. S. s10 61¼
650 N. Y. Central R 81⅜	00 do 61¼
1150 do 81½	100 do b60 61¼
200 do s30 81⅜	425 do 61
100 do b60 81½	150 do 61⅛
100 do s30 81⅜	800 Gal. & Chic. R 61
50 Erie Railroad 17½	100 do s10 61
50 do 17½	100 do s60 61⅛
20 do 17⅜	100 do 61¼
825 do 17	100 do 61¼
50 Hudson River R 47¼	00 do s60 61¼
100 do 47	150 do 61½
500 do 46¾	200 do b60 61¾
100 Harlem R. Pref. s10 37	50 Chi. & R. I. R s60 68¼
150 Reading Railroad .. 40½	300 do 68½
400 do 40⅜	200 do s60 68½
200 do s60 40¼	400 do s30 68½
100 do b10 40⅜	50 do s15 68½
50 Mich. Cen. R 48¼	100 do .... s n w 68½
50 do 48¾	100 do b30 68⅝
400 do 48½	250 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R. 73
100 do s30 48¼	650 do 72
100 do s10 48⅜	100 do b30 73
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R 9	100 do s60 71½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... 93	400 Mich. Cen. R s30 48¾
5000 Ill Cen. R. Bs .. 91½	50 do 49
2,000 M S Sg. Fd. Bs. 70½	400 do s60 49
5 Bank of Commerce. 104⅞	250 do b60 49⅜
72 Pacific Mail S. Co. . 90½	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30 26
50 do 90⅛	100 do 26
225 do 90	100 do 26⅛
100 do b60 90½	50 do b30 26¼
50 do b15 90¼	900 do 26¼
50 do s10 90¼	100 do s60 26
50 do b30 90½	00 Gal. & Chic. R 61⅝
50 Erie Railroad 17¼	100 do s60 61¾
277 do 17	100 do 61¾
200 do b60 17	50 do 61¼
50 do s30 17	100 do b60 62⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R 81⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R 29½
400 do b60 81¾	200 do 29⅝
200 do 81¾	200 do s60 29½
50 Hudson River R 47½	100 Cin. B. & Q. R .. b60 73
100 Harlem R 11½	100 do b30 72½
100 Harlem R. Pref 37	50 do s30 72½
100 M. S & N. Ind. R. 13½	100 Chi. & R. I. R b30 69
50 do b30 13½	50 do b60 69

FRIDAY, June 15—P. M.

There was rather an active Stock Market to-day. At the early Board the speculative sellers were disposed to further depress the New-York Roads and two or three of the Western, the weakest being Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Burlington and Chicago. But on reaching Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Galena, the demand showed itself stronger than yesterday afternoon, and the turn of prices was upward. This influenced the general list at the close of the session; and on the Street New-York Central, which had been done at the Board as low as 81⅜, rose to 81⅞ sales, and Galena to 62 ₱ cent. At the afternoon Board the rally was still more decided and general, the demand extending to the two Western stocks which were most depressed in the morning. New-York and Erie was pressed on sale in the morning at 17, and Hudson River at 46¾; but at the close the former recovered to 17½@17⅝, and the latter returned to 47½@47⅝ ₱ cent. The Share list generally appeared quite sensitive to every fresh demand, and the slightest orders from outside the Board were not without their influence on prices. The buyers of Michigan Southern, both old and guaranteed, have moved with some confidence, which is said to be based in part upon the accounts brought from the West by the new President and Treasurer, Messrs. E. M. GILBERT and HENRY KEEP, who express much assurance in the capacity and position of the line to earn liberally, and to be operated with a sensible diminution of expenses through the Summer and Fall months—the Fall traffic to have the advantages of one of the most promising crops ever grown in the Northwest. On the other hand the Michigan Central, which is equally well prepared for business, the line being in capital order and the finances of the Company wholly unembarassed, is run down in the market from 53 to 48½ ₱ cent. in a few days; the explanation, as it now comes out, being a disagreement on merchandise rates with the Detroit and Milwaukee and Canada roads, all these being in English or Provincial control. We have seen no evidence that this will amount to anything serious or enduring, certainly not as against the local position and traffic of the Central. Illinois Central, after selling as low as 61 ₱ cent., closed 61¾@62 ₱ cent. Burlington recovered to 72½, seller 30, and 73 ₱ cent., buyer 60 days. Pacific Mail in fair demand at 90½@90¾, about the same as yesterday, and Panama 133 bid at the close. The general Share market left off firm.

The offerings of State Stocks have become moderate, and although there is no decided speculative demand for the rise, the orders that appear in this way and for Western banking basis keep the prices firm. Tennessees sold this afternoon at 93 ₱ cent.; Missouris held for 84⅜ ₱ cent. No Federal Stocks were sold at the Board, and we hear of only one or two parcels of the Fives of 1874, either registered or coupon, left in the hands of Brokers. A lot of $100,000 of the registered could probably be bought for 102¼, ex dividend. There was not much done in the Railway Mortgages. Illinois Centrals 91¼@91½ sales, and a few Michigan Southern Sinking Funds at 70½, ex dividend. The June coupon on the second mortgage of the Hudson River Road will be paid to-morrow, the last but one before the principal of the mortgage falls due. About one-half in amount of the holders have already signified their purpose to take the Extension bonds in lieu, and the others will be asked to do so to-morrow as they present their coupons. Those who are not inclined to do so can realize their money without waiting for the 16th December, as 103½, or par ex interest, is bid for the old Bonds.

A good demand was shown for Exchange to-day, principally on London, for the mails to-morrow, and the market closed firm, with the sales generally at 109⅜ late in the day; the quotation leaving off 109⅜@109⅞. Some of the recent drawers at 109⅜ declined to go on after 11 o'clock this morning. Others preferred to sell short sight at the difference of the London rate of interest. On Paris and other Continental points the demand is of a moderate trade character, and the rates the same as by the previous mail. The supply of California bars and Mexican dollars, added to some parcels of double eagles, places the present Specie engagements for the *City of Baltimore* and *Vanderbilt*, to-morrow, at $1,650,000. The *Vanderbilt* will not sail until the afternoon. The Hamburg steamer, to-day, took $300,000 in Mexican silver.

In Money there is no improvement in the demand, and lenders outside of Bank complain of low rates, at call, and a scarcity of good selections of paper. We believe that 4 ₱ cent. has been accepted on Federal collateral; but of this security the Street is nearly bare, the principal holder among the Brokers having sold out yesterday. The 6 months acceptances of a favorite Domestic Commission house are reported to have sold to-day at 4½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum, which is the lowest figure for Money at long date yet quoted this season. Some 60-day prime acceptances sold at the same rate.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Albany, held on Wednesday, EZRA P. PRENTICE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts	$62,971 15
Payments	133,251 41
Balance	6,405,619 46

Included in receipts were $61,000 for Customs.

The rapid rise and somewhat eager demand for the shares of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company for some days past, are accounted for to-day by a financial step taken by the management and notified to their share and bond holders, for paying off the income convertible bonds issued for the relief of the Company in 1857. By official action the Board of Managers elect to terminate the convertibility of these bonds, and to pay them off in cash whenever presented. They also create a scrip stock additional to their present capital to one-half the amount of the same, declaring on the existing capital a half-yearly dividend of 6 ₱ cent., which is to be indorsed on the scrip—being equal to 12 ₱ cent. on the scrip, and leaving it subject to future assessments to the amount of 88 ₱ cent. The capital after the 18 ₱ cent. dividend for three years, declared some months ago, stood:

Capital to Jan. 1, 1860	$3,360,000
Eighteen ₱ cent. div. in stock	571,800
Total, June 15, 1860	$3,931,800
Fifty ₱ cent. scrip to be added	1,965,900
Total in gross	$5,896,700
Of which paid in	4,167,700
Leaving subject to assessment	$1,729,000
The income bonds outstanding on 1st January last amounted to	$1,195,400
While this provision amounts to	1,729,000
Leaving subject to other purposes	$534,600

No intimation is given as to how soon the assessments of the scrip will be made. This we presume will depend upon whether, after the convertibility of the 7 ₱ cent. income bonds ceases, the bonds themselves will be presented for reimbursement before the end of the year, when the interest is made to cease, under the present notice from the Company. There is some disposition to complain, on the part of these bondholders, that as soon as the convertible clause is about to become really valuable, it is made to cease and the bonds are paid off before maturity. But such was the original option left to the Company, and the Managers have simply availed of it.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port....	$743,138	$1,988,452	$1,238,600
Thrown on Market.....	755,561	1,815,978	1,140,677
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port....	$20,920,634	$50,412,513	$47,501,293
Thrown on Market.....	26,218,318	50,853,573	47,647,740

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	847	$334,127	314	$89,467	101	$32,628
Mf. of Cotton.	675	139,018	214	38,508	41	12,695
Mf. of Silk...	532	451,796	115	47,352	86	25,581
Mf. of Flax..	293	62,461	11	2,354	158	7,312
Miscellan's..	100	67,493	31	6,025	101	7,617
Total.......	2,447	$1,054,894	685	$183,706	487	$85,782
		183,706				1,054,894
Total Entered...		$1,238,600	Total Marketed.			$1,140,677

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

May 1860, were	$416,883 10
Earnings, May, 1859	345,612 39
Increase	$71,270 71

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY a copy of his semi-monthly price current of Stocks and Bonds. Copies can be obtained gratuitously at his office.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 30th of May gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£7,480,290	Decrease £177,242
Other deposits	12,551,247	Decrease 17,601
Rest	3,218,848	Decrease 50,178
Government securities	£9,728,943	Unchanged.
Other securities	19,833,431	Decrease £103,243
Notes unemployed	8,173,055	Decrease 173,055

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,447,495; being an increase of £224,205; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,892,112, showing an increase of £47,917, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING JUNE 1.

		FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	May.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	26	94⅞	95⅛	95	95	95¼	95⅛
Mon.	28	95	95⅛	95¼	95	95¼	95¼
Tues.	29	95	95⅛	95⅛	95¼	95⅜	95⅜
Wed.	30	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛	95⅜	95¼
Thur.	31	94⅞	95	95	95	95¼	95
	June.						
Frid'y	1	94⅞	95	95	94⅞	95⅛	95⅛

SATTERTHWAITE's circular, received by the *Niagara*, contains the following reference to American securities in London:

"There has been only a limited amount of business in American Securities in London during the past week, and prices are without material change, though, in many cases, a slight advance has been established, owing to the extraordinary firm tone prevalent in the New-York market by the late arrivals; nothing, however, seems to stimulate any desire on the part of British capitalists to take American railroad securities freely, and we do not anticipate anything will, except a steady course of improvement and the actual return of most of the companies to a really sound state and condition."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 15, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 10,331 bbls. Flour, 216 bbls. Corn Meal, 73,635 bushels Wheat, 57,599 bushels Corn, 48,662 bushels Oats, 52 bushels Barley, 116 pkgs. Provisions, and 249 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 55 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 350 bales, including Middling Upland at 11c.; and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair request at from $3 62½ @4 25 ₱ cwt. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day, for State and Western, though prices have favored purchasers. Home dealers have not been disposed to buy freely, and shippers have been discouraged by the inadequate shipping accommodation, and the advanced claims of ship owners. Sales have been made of 9,750 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 10, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; superfine Western at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 15@$6 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Unsound, ₱ bbl	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 30

Southern Flour has been inactive at former figures. Sales have been made of 950 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 90 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 650 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been rather sparingly purchased at previous quotations.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for most kinds of foreign, including Layer Raisins at $2 47½ @$2 50, and Bunch do. at $2 42½@$2 45, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more abundant and more freely purchased, mainly for export, at, however, lower prices. Sales have been reported of 88,000 bushels, including white Western at $1 45@$1 50; amber Western Winter at $1 34; ordinary to choice Milwaukee Club at $1 22½@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 22; Chicago Spring at $1 20; and Red State (Winter) at $1 28 ₱ bush. Corn has been dull and heavy. Prices have declined decidedly. Sales have been confined to 40,000 bushels, at 62c.@63c. for heated and damp, and 63½c.@65c. for sound mixed Western; 67c.@70c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 69c.@71c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quite nominal. Rye is in demand at 85c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,200 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats continue in request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37c.@42c.; Western, 37½c.@41½c.; State, 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c., ₱ bushel. The week's movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices thus: "Throughout the past week the tendency of the market for State and Western Flour has been in favor of buyers. The demand, however, has been moderate, having been mainly for lots wanted by the home trade. The inquiry from shippers has been checked by the rise in freights. Yesterday the transactions were limited, though holders offered their supplies freely, and on terms more satisfactory to purchasers. The receipts by Canal and River, during the week, have been 27,294 bbls., against 49,591 bbls. the previous week. Southern Flour has been depressed, and prices have declined, yet the demand has been restricted. Canadian Flour has been plenty and heavy. Low and medium brands have been most abundant. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 81,415 bbls. Last week's sales amounted to 87,750 bbls. Wheat has declined materially during the past week. The receipts have been fair; the available supply has been quite extensive; and holders have been eager to sell. The reduction in prices had no remarkable influence on buyers until yesterday, when the inquiry improved, and large sales, chiefly of Milwaukee Club, were effected within the range quoted below. The receipts of Wheat during the week were 238,572 bushels, against 178,985 bushels the previous week. The total sales of wheat during the week have been 328,000 bushels. Last week 264,451 bushels were disposed of. Corn opened at firmer rates, as the receipts were light, and the demand was fair. Within a few days the available supply, especially of mixed Western, has been in excess of the requirements of buyers, and lower prices have been accepted—the market closing very heavily. There were 273,514 bushels received, and 258,600 reported as having been sold within the week. Last week the arrivals amounted to 550,563 bushels, and the sales to 643,000 bushels."

HIDES—Have been dull this week; buyers claimed a reduction, which holders would not concede. Hence business has been restricted. The principal sales have been 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 25½c., 6 months; 2,300 Buenos Ayres, kip, private terms; 1,700 Rio Grande, 24½c., 6 months; 1,600 Orinoco, 23c., 6 months; 1,000 Texas, private terms; 4,500 Matamoros, 22c., 6 months; 1,500 Western Slaughter, 9c.@9½c., cash.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request, and prices have been sustained. The stock in the hands of dealers is not very heavy.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues unsettled, sales having been reported of 1,000 bbls., including new mess at $18 25, old mess at $17 37@$17 50, new

Prime at $13 62½@$13 75, and old Prime at $12 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, including Hams, at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7⅛c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard has n t varied. Sales have been reported of 200 tierces and bbls., at from 11⅛c.@11⅝c. for common to prime, ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales have been made of 300 bbls. at $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25 @$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $11 @$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 12c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese rules plenty and heavy, at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 175 tierces, in lots, at $4 37@$4 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Cassia has been actively sought after, and sales have been made of 40,000 mats, chiefly for speculation, at 19c.@19½c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Other kinds have been quiet.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 570 hhds. Cuba at 6⅝c.@7c.; 256 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 7⅛c.@7⅞c. ₩ lb; 199 hhds. New Orleans (by auction) at $7 08½@$7 43¾ ₩ 100 lbs., and 350 hhds. Melado, part at 4⅞c.@5⅛c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 12,000 lbs. at former prices.

TIN—Has been quiet yet steady.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately active, sales having been made of 60 hhds. Kentucky at 4c.@9c.; 240 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@15c.; 132 bales Havana at 28c.@30c.; with 300 bales Yara and 17 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at 22c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 5⅟ 000 bushels Grain, in bulk and ship's bags at 7d.@7¼d; 100 tcs. Beef on private terms; 100 packages Butter at 30s.; and 25 hhds. Tallow at 25s. For London, 200 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 50 tons Walnut Wood at 28s. For Glasgo, 3,500 bushels Wheat, in shippers' bags, at 7½d.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 15, 1860.

MEATS.

The inquiry has been moderate, and prices have not varied much.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	5	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb	5	@	8½
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Lamb, Spring, ₩ quarter	75	@1	50
Veal, hindquarters, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Bacon, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₩ lb	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report no remarkable changes in this line to-day. As usual at this season of the year, business is tame. Receipts are moderate. Prices are quoted steady for most kinds.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₩ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ₩ pair	75	@1	25
Fowls, ₩ lb	15	@	16
Turkeys, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Geese, each	1 37	@2	00
Ducks, ₩ pair	1 25	@1	75
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 50	@3	25
Pigeons, flight, ₩ dozen	75	@1	25
Snipe, Brant, ₩ doz	75	@1	12½
Snipe, Dowichers, ₩ doz	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₩ doz	25	@	37
Snipe, Plover, ₩ doz	2 50	@3	00
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ₩ doz	2 00	@2	50

FISH.

Supplies are fair; the demand is rather limited; quotations show some changes favorable to purchasers.

Blackfish, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Bluefish, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Eels, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@	5
Halibut, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Kingfish, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, Spanish, ₩ lb	37	@	—
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Pickerel, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Salmon, ₩ lb	31	@	44
Shad, Connecticut River, each	31	@	44
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Sturgeon, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Trout, Brook, ₩ lb	31	@	50
Oysters, ₩ 100	75	@1	25
Oysters pickled, ₩ 100	1 12½	@1	50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₩ doz	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard, ₩ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	5	@	—
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	5	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₩ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

We notice a very ample supply and an excellent assortment of Vegetables in market to-day, which buyers manifest their appreciation of by purchasing freely at our revised quotations.

Asparagus, ₩ bunch	15	@	25
Beans, ₩ half peck	18	@	37
Beets, new, ₩ dozen bunches	56	@1	00
Beets, old, ₩ basket	50	@	62½
Cabbage, new, ₩ dozen	1 00	@1	50
Cabbage, ₩ head	9	@	15
Cauliflowers, ₩ head	12	@	50
Carrots, ₩ basket	75	@1	00
Cucumbers, ₩ dozen	37	@	75
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Lettuce, ₩ head	2	@	3
Onions, new ₩ basket	1 50	@2	25
Onions, new, ₩ bunch	4	@	8
Parsley, ₩ bunch	6	@	7
Peas, green, ₩ half peck	12½	@	25
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₩ bbl	5 00	@6	00
Potatoes, old Mercers, ₩ bbl	2 00	@2	50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₩ bbl	1 75	@2	25
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	75	@1	00
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	14	@	20
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bbl	5 00	@5	50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bushel	1 75	@2	00
Radishes, ₩ dozen bunches	12	@	18
Rhubarb ₩ bunch	5	@	10
Squashes, ₩ dozen	62	@	75
Spinach, ₩ peck	12	@	20
Tomatoes, (new,) ₩ box	1 25	@1	50
Tomatoes, ₩ quart	25	@	31¼
Turnips, ₩ dozen bunches	75	@1	25
Turnips, ₩ bunch	7	@	12
Watercresses, ₩ quart	4	@	6

FRUIT.

Most descriptions of new are quite salable at quoted rates.

Apples, Table, ₩ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₩ peck	37	@	62
Bananas, ₩ bunch	1 00	@1	75
Cherries, ₩ lb	9	@	18
Cocoa Nuts, each	4	@	6
Currants, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Citron, preserved	26	@	—
Dates, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Figs, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Gooseberries, ₩ quart	6	@	25
Grapes, Hot-house, ₩ lb	75	@1	50
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	25
Oranges, ₩ dozen	12	@	50
Pineapples, each	9	@	25
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Strawberries, ₩ quart box	10	@	25
Strawberries, ₩ basket	2	@	6
Watermelons, each	75	@1	00

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are quoted unchanged, with good supplies, and a demand which does not seem to be very satisfactory to dealers, whose complaints this week are of "warm weather and dull times." Holders of Eggs are somewhat firmer, though the inquiry is not active. Honey is not much sought after.

Butter, State, ₩ lb	17	@	25
Butter, Orange Co.	26	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Cheese, ₩ lb	8	@	14
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	16	@	22
Eggs, nine for	13	@	—
Eggs, eighteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	50	@	—
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAI, stand No. 21; PAGKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446: Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Sales of Real Estate....JUNE 15.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

House and lot north side 20th-street, 435 feet north 10th-av., 20x98 feet 9 inches, $3,100.

PERSONAL.

MR. JAMES LEAHY, OR ANY ONE ACQUAINTED with him, will please send his address to the subscriber, who wishes to communicate with him on important business without delay.
JOHN KELLY, No. 10 Roosevelt-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.

GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBRODERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDER WEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, for 6s.,
Which cost to import $1 25.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10s.,
Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 20 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4.
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5,
Which cost to import $5 to $7.
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces, $5,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $18,
Which cost to import, $10 $16, $20, $25, $36.

This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY

N. B.—Do not be induced to purchase before looking through our Stock.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206, SIXTH-AV.

351 CLOSING OUT SALE. 351
LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NEW STYLES GILT CORNICES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, REPS,
DAMASKS AND ALL UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
ALSO, GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES
OF EVERY KIND, BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO.
Fitted and put up. We are now closing out these goods at a large reduction, and invite examination.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
351 BROADWAY. **351**

LADIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY FOR THE SUMMER,
Should provide themselves with one of
BROWN'S PATENT
ROTARY SMOOTHING IRONS,
which is self-heating, without the use of wood or coal.
Sold by BARRIANS and WINDLE & CO., and by dealers in house-furnishing goods generally.

AT THE SIXTH-AVENUE
RIBBON STORE, one door below 14th st.,
AT
MACY'S Great Closing Out Sale of
RIBBONS, RIBBONS marked down.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS marked down.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS marked down.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS marked down.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS marked down.
PARIS FLOWERS.
THEY ARE BARGAINS
MARKED DOWN AT MACY'S.
PARIS FLOWERS.
THEY ARE BARGAINS.
MARKED DOWN AT MACY'S.
PARIS FLOWERS,
THEY ARE BARGAINS.
MARKED DOWN AT MACY'S.
Nos 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS
No. 440 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY will remove THIS DAY from No. 11 Dey-st., to their spacious warerooms, No 440 Pearl-st.
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING,
MILLINET WADDING
MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING and COMFORTABLES
Constantly on hand.
Orders forwarded with dispatch to any part of the UNITED STATES OR CANADA.
☞ Send for a Circular ☜
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent,
No. 440 PEARL-ST.
JUNE 14, 1860.

LADIES!
WE HAVE
MARKED
DOWN
ALL
OUR
PARIS
FLOWERS
TO SUCH LOW PRICES AS TO INSURE THE SALE
OF
EVERY
SINGLE
BOX
WE
HAVE
IN
OUR
STORE.
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION.
A large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
Bought at a late auction sale, and will be sold at cost for 15 days only.
Lace heavy, $4 50, $5 50, $6, and $7 per window.
Muslin, $1, $1 50, $2, and $3 per window.
CALL AND SEE.
A. OSBURN,
No. 309 Fulton-st., opposite Pierrepont.

At EMBERSONS, No 357 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.,
THE CHEAPEST STRAW GOODS
in the City from Auction.
Bonnets, Flats, and English Riding Hats,
Boys' Hats and Caps,
Which will be sold very low for cash.
Good wide Bonnet Ribbons for 13 cents a yard, worth 25 cents
Dress Trimmings, Mits, Parasols, Flowers, Collars and Sleeves.

DE GROOT'S "GRANITE HALL."
CLOTHING, NO. 142 FULTON-ST.
"Summer Suits," $3 to $10.
Alpacca Coats, $1 75 to $5.
Call and purchase Then
Go see the "Japanese Embassy."

MACY'S GREAT
SALE
OF
RIBBONS,
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY.
Just received French, German and English Corsets for Summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes.
Mrs GAYNOR being her own manufacturer, makes Skirts a specialty. Skeletons, hair-cloth, brilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabriella.
N. B.—Skirts altered and made over.
No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS—For elegance, durability, and economy, surpass all others. Best steel woven skirts, 11 springs, 50c.; 15 springs, 75c; 20 springs, $1. Cheapest and best skirts ever offered in New-York. No 473 Broadway; Nos 320 and 299 Canal-st; No 244 Grand-st; No 119 8th-av., and corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. Cheapest and best.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Of the war of 1812. A special meeting of the Corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 18, 1860, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements to celebrate our Annual Anniversary of our National Independence on the 4th of July next. All Veterans of said war are invited to unite with us. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Col.
ABRM. COLEMAN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn and indorsed by DAVID PEARCE, and dated April 23, 1860, 8 months, for $889 66, payable at the Metropolitan Bank. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment of same having been stopped.

CANARY LOST—FROM NO. 93 HENRY-ST. The finder will receive $1 reward and the thanks of the owner if returned.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Classes in bathing horsemanship and gymnastics are now organized for the season, at reduced rates to members of the Association. Those members desirous of joining any of the above classes will please register their names in the class-book at the desk of the Library, Astor-place or at the down-town office, No. 57 Liberty-st., at an early day. Baths at the Battery, Christopher-st., North River, and Hoboken, foot of 4th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Dr. A. M. OSBON, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Rev. CHAS. F. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7¾ P. M. The evening discourse will be to young men. Subject—*Absalom, the Fast Young Man*. Seats free. The expenses are met by the voluntary contributions taken up at each service.

FREE THOUGHT AND FREE DISCUSSION.—The FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY of Brooklyn will meet at 3½ o'clock SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at Musical Hall. Rev SAMUEL LONGFELLOW will lecture on *The Natural and the Supernatural* after the lecture opportunity will be given for the free expression of opinion upon the subject of the lecture. All are invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, CORNER 7TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.—Preaching by Rev J. B. DUNN, 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., subject in the evening—*Moses*, the next in the list of Bible Characters. N. B.—There will be a Strawberry Festival at the above place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at 7½ o'clock Tickets 25c. For sale at the door.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, LAFAYETTE Broome-st., now worshipping in the north west corner of 33d-st and 8th av., (entrance in 33d-st.) Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The corner-stone of the new church in 34th st., near 8th-av., will be laid on THURSDAY, June 21, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES ON JUNE 17, at the Beulah Particular Baptist Church, corner of 20th-st and Broadway, entrance in 20th-st. Elder P. C. BROME from Sullivan County, N. Y., will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Elder ERSKINE, late from India, will preach in the AFTERNOON, to commence at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., 3½ o'clock, P. M., and a prayer meeting in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday evening, prayer meeting, at 7¾ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DUFFIELD-ST. BROOKLYN. Preaching to-morrow Sabbath, by Rev. DAVID STEEL at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Sabbath School Concert of Prayer in the evening.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE ST., NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN (late of Owego, N. Y.) Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, *The Love of God*. In the evening, *The Love of Christ*.

REV. JAS. DONALDSON (LICENTIATE of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland) will preach in the Navy Mission, Front-st., between Gold st and Hudson-av., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., where strangers are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, MINISTER to the North Trinity Church, will preach as usual in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) corner Broadway, entrance in 34th st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible Class at 9½ A. M., and Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev B. M. ADAMS. At 7½ o'clock, EVENING, by the Pastor Rev. T. B. SMITH. Public prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Sunday-school excursion to Flushing, on TUESDAY, the 19th. Seats free for all.

REV. DR. McMENAMY AND TRUE FRIENDS of the Bible will direct attention to Romish *Communion in one Kind* as manifestly unchristian in Tilford Hall 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., (near Tompkins Market) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

PREACHING IN THE GETHSEMANE BAPTIST Church, 3d-av. near 39th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The ladies of this Church will hold a Strawberry Festival in the Home Chapel, No 29 East 29th-st., next TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, the 19th and 20th inst.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf-Mutes at 3½ P. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rev F. C. EWER, Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual sermon before this Association will be preached by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Lafayette place and 4th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 17, at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING ON THE DOWNFALL OF the Man of Sin, (the Papacy,) in connex on with the speedy coming of the Kingdom of God, by Elder H PRATT, at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY, June 17. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. The second discourse of the series on *Nature's Religion* will be delivered in the EVENING. Services will commence at 7¾ o'clock.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK (Union) will hold their regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the 7th-st. Methodist Church near 3d-av. A Teachers' Meeting Class will be examined. Come one, come all.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington. Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW—morning at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½ o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NORFOLK-STREET.—NEW METHODIST Episcopal Church in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. J. O. ROGERS will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE—In charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Residence No. 195 East 19th st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, SMALL Chapel of Cooper Institute, Room No. 24.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. also, preaching in the EVENING by Elder CROWELL, formerly of Hartford, Ct. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Preaching at the above place at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, will also preach at Palace Garden Music Hall, 14th-st., near 6th-av., at 3½ P. M.

CONVERSION AS IT WAS IN THE DAYS of Christ and his apostles, will be considered by Rev MOSES BALLOU, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. C. C. CARPENTER, of New-Haven, Conn., will preach in Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., TO-MORROW, 17th inst., at 9½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FRENCH THEATRE—OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN Hotel. Open for religious services at 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. every SUNDAY. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev Mr. GOSS, from the West. Congregational singing. All are invited. Seats free.

"THE LOVE OF GOD" WILL BE THE MORNING subject in the Church of the Lord's Providence, No. 10 Abingdon-square, in Lebanon Hall. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seats free. Rev. ROBERT CHAPMAN, Pastor.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon in the evening, the fifth in the course on Special Subjects. All seats free.

GRAND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT AT the Willett-st. M. E. Church, FRIDAY EVENING June 22. Speaking by the best speakers in town; music by a double quartett of select singers. Strawberries, ice cream, &c., &c. Tickets to the whole entertainment 50 cents, to be had at the door.

PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Rev S. A. BARER, Pastor elect will preach in this Church, West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SABBATH, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and all made welcome.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, AT THE corner of Laight and Varick sts. The Pastor, Rev. W. S. BALL has returned home, and will preach on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRAND JUBILEE OF THE LEE-AV. Sunday-school, in Mr. Brevoort's Grove, corner of Pacific st and Franklin-av., Brooklyn, all day WEDNESDAY, June 27.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th av and 22d-st. Rev. J. B. HAGANY, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-st.—Rev. G. S. HARE will exchange with the Pastor, and preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Bishop SIMPSON will preach in the EVENING.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will lecture in Dodworth's Hall TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) June 10, morning and evening at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., same place.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. McALLISTER 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

AT UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 39TH ST.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

REV. THOS. S. THAYER, OF BOSTON will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society, No 274 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, June 17, morning and evening.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS.

RUTGERS-STREET CHURCH.—REV. DR. SCOTT, of San Francisco, Cal., will preach in the Rutgers-st. Church on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP SIMPSON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 7th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. All seats free.

REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL preach as usual TO-MORROW, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF 34th-st and 8th-av, Rev J. A. McKEAN, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, as above, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH IN Trinity M. E. Church on SUNDAY EVENING, services commencing at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, THE newly elected Pastor of the First Congregational Methodist Church, State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor Rev. F. L. JANES. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—DRINKERS OF SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed "TO SOUTHERNERS, Drinkers of CONGRESS WATER," is burdened very much about Spurious Mineral Water being sold as Congress Water by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters. The advertisement is intended as a fling at the private character of G. W. Weston & Co., Proprietors of the Empire Spring at Saratoga, and also at the well-earned popularity of the Empire Water. Said proprietors do not, nor dare they say, in open terms that the Empire Water is spurious or counterfeit, but still in their subtle and wary advertisement they convey that idea, and would for their own selfish gain have the people believe it. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water and appeal to Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, and drinkers of both waters for their decision

The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus ☞ "EMPIRE SPRING."

Orders addressed to G. W. WESTON & CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to their Dépôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

G. W. WESTON & CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

For a list of dealers who purchase Empire Water direct from us, we refer you to all the principal Druggists and Hotels in the City of New-York and throughout the United States. G. W. W. & CO.

TO SOUTHERNERS. DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞ CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 94 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

LOOK TO YOUR GARDENS!
A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOUND AT LAST!
FRANK G. JOHNSON'S
ATTENUATED COAL TAR,
FOR EXTERMINATING ALL KINDS OF
INSECTS AND VERMIN FROM FIELD AND GARDEN.

It is applied by simply sprinkling a small quantity of it among the vines, plants, vegetables, &c, and every species of insect disappearing as if by magic. No one who owns a rood of ground can afford to do without this sovereign specific.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

Neatly put up in 8 pound boxes at $1; sent to any part of the United States by Express

Address or apply to J. G. WELLS,
Sole Agent, corner Park-row and Beekman sts., N. Y.

SPECIAL DISEASES.

Special diseases and weaknesses, including Premature Local Decay, general nervous prostration, &c., &c., of much importance to all, both single and married but especially to youth and young persons, male and female, the proper or safe treatment of which is but little understood, are both promptly and radically cured by Dr. O. D. HAMMOND, pupil of Ricord of Paris, and Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond st., first floor, no stairs from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. *Consultation en Français*

Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical reform —*Home Journal*.

EDITOR NEW-YORK TIMES: SIR—HAVING noticed in your paper of this morning a card signed by Mr. Gardner Furniss, in relation to a wagon taken from my stable on the 6th inst., I trust you will allow me the privilege through your widely-circulated paper, to set myself right before the public. On the 6th inst., in my absence, a man called at my stable and told my boy that I sent him for a wagon. The boy, thinking it all right, and judging from the appearance of the man that he was all right let him have it. Four days passed, but the wagon was not returned.

I then advertised it in the daily papers, offering a liberal reward but still got no account of the wagon. On the 14th inst., one of my drivers saw the wagon on the Union Race Course, and on inquiring of the party who had it, was told that he hired it from a stable in Brooklyn. I then traced the taking of the wagon from my stable to Mr Gardner Furniss, whom I caused to be arrested, and had him held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

Now, if Mr. Gardner Furniss thinks this is a good joke on me (he being an utter stranger,) I will show him to the contrary, and will leave it to the decision of twelve of his countrymen to decide the matter between us. Respectfully, JOHN HANNAN,
Livery Stable Keeper,
No. 45 Greenwich st.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of this Institution will take place at Niblo's on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M.

Examinations for the admission of Students will take place in the Council Room in the University on TUESDAY, the 19th, at 9½ A. M. ISAAC FERRIS,
JUNE 14, 1860. Chancellor.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS made in the neatest and quickest manner on Wheeler & Wilson's latest improved sewing machines by a person well acquainted with every variety of sewing, tucking, hemming; and all work done on reasonable terms. Sewing machines with operators sent to families by the day or week. Apply at No. 121 St. Mark's-place, 8th st., near 1st-av.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—GARDEN HOSE—The subscribers offer for sale a new article of Rubber Hose, suitable for Croton, Ridgewood and Passaic water, of superior quality (and costing less than any other in market) of which they are the Sole Agents WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway, opposite Astor House

JAPANESE PROCESSION IN FOURTH-AVENUE.—To let, for THIS DAY, the privilege of a large front room, with two windows, on second floor, situated between 9th and 10th sts., where a magnificent view of the Japanese procession can be had with comfort and on reasonable terms. Early application is necessary this morning, at No 62 4th-av., up stairs.

KINDLING WOOD CHIPS.—FOR SALE, seasoned hard wood chips, suitable for kindling purposes and Summer fires. Also, fine hard wood chips and saw-dust, which would make excellent material for smoking meat. Contracts can be made for a constant and limited supply through the season at the last factory, No. 22 Spruce st.

NEW PATENT STONE AND MARBLE rubbing and polishing machinery is now being exhibited at No. 30 Greene-st. (basement) The economy of the machinery, and the facility to produce friction, is worthy the notice of the trade.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO TAKE CHARGE of a private residence while the family are in the country; will do so for a small compensation; residence to be above 33d-st.; first-class City references given. Address, for one week, H. CLEMENTS, stationery store corner 42d st. and 6th-av.

CUT GLASS—TURNER AND LANE, 11 DUANE-street, have just opened their New Store, with a general assortment of Cut and Pressed GLASS COAL OIL GLOBES AND CHIMNEYS. Gas Shades &c., at reduced prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY!
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
JULY, 1860!
WHICH COMMENCES A NEW VOLUME.

CONTENTS.

Meteorology; Treasure Trove; A Legend of Maryland; Hunting a Pass; The "Catalpa" to the "Poet;" More Words about Shelley; Clarian's Picture; Spring Rufus Choate; The Regicide Colonels in New England; To the Cat-Bird; The Professor's Story; On the Formation of Galleries of Art; Darwin on the Origin of Species; Vanity.

REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.—Mitchell's Popular Astronomy; El Fureidis; Life and Times of General Sam Dale, the Mississippi Partisan; The Money-King, and other Poems; Say and Seal. How Could He Help It? or, The Heart Triumphant; The New Tariff Bill. Recent American Publications.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

TO INVALIDS.
We call the attention of discriminating young men to a new book of much interest to them on Premature Nervous Prostration, a timely perusal of which may be the means of saving much trouble and expense. By O. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Price $1 mailed; cheap (smaller) edition 50 cents, postage 6 cents.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, 21 and 23 Ann st
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
P. C. GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

HUTCHINSON'S REPUBLICAN SONGSTER contains the Republican Platform, a prize song, and lots of other good things. John W. Hutchinson, of the family of singers, editor. Price 10 cents. Published by O. HUTCHINSON, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 652 Broadway. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS CO.—The second term of Mrs. C. E. REMINGTON'S school will commence Wednesday, June 20. Pupils received at any time. Charge only made from time of entering. Terms $50 per quarter, in advance, including board and tuition. By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. L. CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.

A CARD.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH HAS REMOVED his academy of penmanship and book-keeping from No 362 to No 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Ladies or gentlemen may receive class or private instruction daily. Every pupil will receive separate instruction and the personal attention of Mr G., assisted by his sister in the ladies department. The Stereoscopic Museum will open on MONDAY, June 18. Every pupil will be entitled to a card of admission. Ladies' writing class at 11 o'clock A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The location healthy and pleasant. This school is easy of access to New-York City. The pupils are instructed by the Principal. Terms from $ 00 to $140 per year. For full particulars address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Wanted, a gentleman to take entire charge of the education of four children. Must be qualified to teach Latin, French and English. To a competent teacher liberal terms will be offered. Address B. S. & M., No. 64 Cedar-st., or Box No. 625 Post office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER desires to engage the services of a French lady, (Parisian) perfectly competent to teach, in addition to her own language, the piano-forte and singing after the Italian method; must play and sing in a finished manner. The school is delightfully situated on the Hudson River. Any person meeting these requirements will address TEACHER, care of Messrs Hubbard & Burgess Booksellers corner Church and Reade sts., inclosing address, references, &c. A thorough proficiency in drawing and painting would be accepted in place of the piano.

TEACHER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady a situation as resident or visiting governess. She is fully competent to instruct in the English branches and French, or would be glad to make some arrangement with a select school, wherein her services as teacher in English would in part pay for instruction in the higher branches, and enable her to finish her education. The best of reference will be given as to character and capability. Address W. H. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT teacher to take charge of a school; one that is a good vocal musician may find a pleasant position. Address Box No. 2,562 New-York Post-office.

A PARISIAN LADY, WHO HAS MANY years' experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a family or school in the City or country for the Summer months. References given. Address Miss PILET, Station D., Bible House

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway.

Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c. CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.

S. D. ROBERTS

N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!

Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs J. G. & J. Edge's fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.

The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent.
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality.
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
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HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y. Fire crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality. Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
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No. 39 John-st., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
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FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

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MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
are two beautiful new styles.
THE TOY MUSICAL BOX;
playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.
MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED sole agents for the sale of the celebrated WALTJEN'S DIAMOND COAL AND MACHINERY OILS, are now prepared to offer to the trade these Oils, in lots to suit purchasers, on the most liberal terms.

Both Oils are warranted pure, and superior to any offered in this market

The MACHINERY OIL is especially recommended for fast-running machines, while the COAL OIL defies comparison with any now in the market in regard to brilliancy and steadiness of light.

We are receiving consignments daily, and offer these oils in small or large quantities, either in bond or duty paid.

Samples can be had on application.
A. MOLLER & CO.,
No. 66 Liberty-st.

FINE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty fifth Annual Exhibition now open at the galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway, WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NIGHT, June 16.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free, portraits of South American notabilities.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE RACES.—SECOND WEEK commences TUESDAY, June 19, with three races for the Subscribers' Handicap—*Nicholas*, 115 lbs.; *Irona*, 111 lbs.; *Phophet*, 110 lbs; *Throgsneck*, 95 lbs. Two mile and a half dash; $500 added. Proprietor's purse, two mile heats, $500, and sweepstakes for three year olds, $1 300. Entries, *Rosa Bonheur*, *Bourbon*, *Cyclone*, and *Red Eagle*. Strangers' Badges for the three days, $6; Day Badges, $3; Grand Stand, $1.
HENRY COLTON, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE JAPANESE MATINEE,
TUESDAY next, June 19, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION $1. NO RESERVED SEATS.
CORTESI and MUSIANI
IL POLIUTO,
With a splendid mise en scene, processions, military bands, &c.
Characters by Madame CORTESI, the great Tenor MUSIANI, (who has produced such a great sensation on his début in the same Opera,) AMODIO, NANNI, FUBIO, &c.
In the course of the Matinée will be performed for the first time,
THE GRAND JAPANESE MARCH,
on original Japanese Melodies, expressly composed for this occasion by SIG. MUZIO and dedicated
TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.
The sale of seats to the Japanese Matinee commences THIS SATURDAY, at all the Matinee offices.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON..........Lessee and Manager.
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
OPERATIC SINGING, BALLET, DRAMA,
BURLESQUE, FLORAL DISPLAY, PROMENADE
BIRDS, FISH, RARE MARINE ANIMALS, FLOWERS,
TROPICAL FRUIT TREES, EXOTICS, VINES,
ARBORS, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY,
AQUARIA.
VARIEGATED LIGHTS, OPEN AIR PROMENADES,
SEATS AND TABLES, &c.
The stage is thrown open to visitors for two hours before each performance
SATURDAY EVENING, June 16,
Fourth night of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,
which will commence at 8 o'clock.
After which, OPERATIC INTERLUDE.
English singing by Madame VON BERKEL and Mlle. GEBELE.
To conclude with the new Ballet of
LA CAPTIVE,
By LINA WINDEL, the GALE SISTERS, Mons. WIETHOFF and others.
Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Box-office open all day. Seats may be secured six days in advance
Will be produced very soon,
THE LADY OF THE LAKE, TRAVESTIE,
With new and beautiful scenery and effects.
GRAND JAPANESE MATINEE
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
The theatre and garden will be open all day for promenade and refreshments. Coolest and best place in the City to wait for the PROCESSION, which will arrive at Niblo's just after the Matinée. Tickets good for afternoon or evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager..........Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director..........Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist..........Mr. Hayes.
GREAT NOVELTY.
SATURDAY, June 16,
Twelfth representation of an entirely original Extravaganza by H. Plunkett, Esq., entitled
OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Principal characters by
MRS JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Messrs. James Simmonds, Mrs. Vining
J Burnett, Miss Hetty Warren
Stoddart, Miss Ione Burke,
Goodrich, &c. &c.
SONGS DANCES, CHORUSES, BREAKDOWNS, &c.
The performance will commence with the favorite musical farce of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny..........Mrs. John Wood
In which she will give her inimitable imitations of operatic celebrities.
Granby Gag..........Mr. Jefferson
With his original GRAPE VINE TWIST
and
BURLESQUE BREAKDOWN.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE SALOON,
THE DECK,
THE CORAL REEF.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. WALCOT,
Mr. MOORE, Mr. DYOTT,
Mr. FLOYD, Mr. YOUNG,
Mr LEVERE, Mr. BERNARD,
Mr. PARSLOE, Mr. BAKER,
Mrs HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. SLOAN Miss TREE,
Miss CARMAN, Mrs. YOUNG,
ALL IN THE CAST.
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S BENEFIT
WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.
MR WALLACK
begs to announce that he has let this Theatre for a Summer Season to
MR. and MRS. FLORENCE,
Who will commence MONDAY, June 25.

WINTER GARDEN.
ELEVENTH NIGHT OF THE
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF
JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
SECOND NIGHT OF
CAMILLE,
(With the same unequaled cast.)
Julia Dean Hayne..........as..........Camille
Mr. Geo Jordan..........as..........Armand Duval
Miss Sara Stevens..........as..........Nichette
Mrs J Sefton..........as..........Prudence

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
Stage Manager..........Mr. G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 16.
THE GOLD FIEND.
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Concluding with
ROBINSON CRUSOE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of.....P. T. BARNUM.
GREATEST ATTRACTION IN AMERICA!
SATURDAY, June 16, 1860,
GRAND GALA JAPANESE HOLIDAY.
THREE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES,
At precisely 12 o'clock; also in the Afternoon, immediately after the Procession has passed the Museum, and again at ¼ to 8
THE BALCONIES AND WINDOWS
fronting on Broadway, and the immense
BALUSTRADE ON TOP,
render the Museum the BEST PLACE IN THE CITY to see the
GRAND JAPANESE PROCESSION
To-day, as it passes directly in front of the building. Those who would obtain a good view will do well to come early, as the crowd will be immense; and the grand performances at 12 o'clock, NOON, may be witnessed in time for visitors to see the
PROCESSION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY
afterward, as it will all be over before the Grand Pageant moves from the Battery.
THE PERFORMANCES will be given by the whole of the talented Company, and the pieces of the most interesting and popular character. The entire attractions of the Museum will be on exhibition during the day and evening, including the
ANGEL, and other beautiful COLORED FISH,
From the Southern Seas, which are now swimming in the
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
A FOUR POUND SPECKLED TROUT!
TWO BEAUTIFUL LIVE SEALS!
GIANT BABY!
or, VANTILE MACK, THE "INFANTILE LAMBERT!"
7 YEARS OLD, and WEIGHING 257 POUNDS!
THE JAPANESE ODDITIES AND RARITIES,
COINS, AUTOGRAPHS OF THE 3 PRINCES, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN? OR MONKEY? OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
who sums up columns of figures instantly, and
TEACHES OTHERS TO DO IT!
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller.
Baby Anacondas, Serpent Family, Happy Family.
GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; to the Parquette, 10 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th st. and 6th-av.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 16, 1860,
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERTS.
Admission..........25 cents.
Doors open at 7½; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
MISS MYRA ROSELLA,
The young and accomplished AERONAUT, will make her first
BALLOON ASCENSION
from PALACE GARDENS on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 19, at 5 P. M.
Admission only 25 cents.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
DAY AND EVENING, 13th st. and 4th-av.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, and
100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC.
Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock.
ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

444 BROADWAY. 444
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
The astounding wonders of
PROFESSOR JACOBS,
The Wizard, Ventriloquist and Improvisatore.
And the comic drollerie of
THE GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY,
Continue to attract highly fashionable and
CROWDED AUDIENCES.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE JAPANESE TREATY.
NEW BURLESQUE CIRCUS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.
Children half price.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH—(Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.) Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 19th. Mr. J. M. HAGER will produce for the first time, the beautiful Operatta entitled "The Enchantress" written expressly for his fourth Annual Concert, in which will appear one hundred Young Ladies in full costume, assisted by a Grand Orchestra from the New-York Philharmonic Society, George F. Bristow, Conductor, J. Noll, Leader. The music, including a grand Overture, composed and arranged for a full orchestra, by Mr. E. C. Phelps. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; children half-price. For sale at James E. Lent's music store, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where seats can be secured without extra charge.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RELEASE OF THADDEUS HYATT.

Speech of Mr. Sumner on Liberty of Conscience.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Harper's Ferry Committee.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF BILL

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

Mr. HYATT was released to-day in consequence of the order of the Senate. He left Washington at once, very much enfeebled in health.

The discharge of the Committee on the subject of the invasion of one State or Territory from another, shows that we are to have no additional legislation on that snbject.

NEW-YORK PILOT LAWS.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a memorial from shipowners and others, of New-York, remonstrating against the enactment of any law conflicting with the of March, 1852, in relation to steamers. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PUBLIC STORES IN NEW-YORK.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the public-store contract in New-York, made, to-day, majority and minority reports. The former states that the evil had grown up of employing men from Congressional Districts for party purposes, and to remedy the evils public stores were let out to contractors, by which Government saved $89,000. The only laborer examined was JAMES O'REILLY, who admitted he had gotten up most, if not all the petitions referred to the Committee The majority is satisfied bontract system is more economical and satisfactory to the mercantile interests of New-York, nor do they think the Secretary was bound to advertise as is contended for. They report resolutions:

First—That the Secretary was justified by facts and law in entering into the contracts he did.

Second—That the contractors have discharged their duties faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of the mercantile community.

Third, That there is no evideuce of favoritism or fraud on the part of the Secretary.

Mr. BARR, as minority of Committee, reports that the contract was illegal, and after detailing all the facts involved, submits the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contract heretofore made and executed on the 26th of August, 1859, made between MCINTIRE, MATHER, BIXBY and CRAIG, parties of first part, and AUGUSTUT SCHELL, Collector of the Port of New-York, acting for and in behalf of the United States, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, party of the second part, respecting labor and laborers to be furnished at the Appraisers store, Broad-street, New-York, and wherever else, from time to time, where said stores may be located, is an *illegal contract*, and the same is hereby rescinded and declared void.

I understand that the whole of the New-York delegation concur in Mr. BARR's report. Both reports are ordered to be printed and lie over till next Session.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Senate has receded from its amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill, naming Corporators, and the bill will now become law.

THE TARIFF.

The same body determined to postpone the House Tariff bill till next December. The House, however, will certainly strike from the Legislative Appropriation bill the Senate amendment, authorizing an issue of $20,000,000 in Government bonds. This will again bring up the Tariff qnestion.

PUBBIC BUILDINGS.

The Republicans have changed ground on appropriations for public buildings here, and now support them on the plea that they wish the Democratic Administration to complete what the previous Democratic Administration so extravagantly commenced. It is regretted they had not taken the same view of the Potomac aqueduct, the most important of all the public improvements in course of construction here. The Senate's proviso, requiring work to be done under Capt. MEIGS, caused the rejection of this appropriation. There is still hopes that the Committee of Conference will save this appropriation so essential for Washington.

The several appropriation bills are now being so rapidly banded from House to House it is impossible to keep the run of them.

OUR CLAIMS ON PERU.

Dispatches from Peru report that Government as firmly adhering to its refusal to pay our demands, unless they are referred to a mixed commission. Señor ZAGARRA is instructed so to inform the Washington Cabinet, once for all.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica protests against any action on the part of our Government which would tend to compromise her interests in in the Province of Chiriqui, while the boundary line between her and New-Grenada is in dispute. Costa Rica claims the whole of that Province.

OUR MINISTER IN PARIS.

It is true that private letters from Mr. FAULKNER's family represent them as anxious to return home.

ADJOURNMENT.

There seems to be this evening no doubt of an extension of the session of Congress for one week.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Baltimore caldron is now bubbling terribly, and intense excitement pervades political circles CALEB CUSHING announces his determination to admit to seats in the Convention all the Seceders in preference to new delegations, and Douglas leaders denounce such action in advance as an outrage they will resist even to breaking up the Convention; Mr. YANCY having declared that he and his associates could not honorably go back into the Convention. DOUGLAS' friends will insist upon an honorable course being pursued, as it is a free fight. Rich scenes are anticipated on Monday.

DISPATCHES FROM SENOR MATA—THE LIBERALS JUBILANT.

Señor MATA has left for Philadelphia. His dispatches, just received, contradict the wild reports sent out from here. The spirits of the Liberal Party were never better. He will leave in a few weeks for home. Dispatches received at the State Department corroborate those of Señor MATA.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—COMPLIMENT FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Another note has been received from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, complimentary to our Government for the energetic manner in which we are executing the treaty concerning the suppression of the Slave-trade.

MILITARY NEWS.

A leave of absence for six months has been granted to Lieut. Col. WALKER, of the Tenth Infantry, for the benefit of his health. A leave of absence to Capt. STEELE, of the Second Infantry, is extended to the 12th of July next. It is required by the 9th section of the act of 1838, that promotion in the Quartermaster's Department shall take place the same as in regiments and corps. This insures the promotion of CHARLES THOMAS, the Senior Assistant Quartermaster-General, to the head of his Department, *vice* Gen. JESUP, deceased. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

The United States Agricultural Society has nearly perfected the arrangements for holding its eighth annual exhibition at Cincinnati in September. The premium list will be larger than at any similar exhibition in the world. Should the *pleuro pneumonia* render it unsafe to congregate cattle, increased premiums will be given for horses and implements. In order thoroughly to test the machines and implements, the exhibition will remain open ten days.

The War Department contemplates establishing a military post at the Big Timber crossing of the Arkansas, to protect transportation supplies and emigrants to Pike's Peak.

The report prevalent several days ago, that Gen. JOHNSON would be appointed Quartermaster-General, has not been confirmed. It is proper that Col. CHAS. THOMAS, the senior Colonel in that department, will succeed to vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. JESSUP.

The receipts into the Treasury last week was nearly $1,000,000. The amount subject to draft is $6,766,000.

Another Conference Committee on the Homestead bill has been appointed, consisting of Senators Johnson, of Tennessee; Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Representatives Colfax, of Indiana; Windom, of Minnesota, and Garnett, of Virginia. They meet to-morow morning.

Reports of the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

MAJORITY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

The report made to the Senate this morning, by Mr. MASON, Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Committee, comprises one hundred and fifty foolscap pages exclusive of voluminous testimony. A full history is given of BROWN's movements and results, and reference is made to the utter insecurity of the peace and safety of some of the States of the Union, owing to the excited condition of the public mind, and its purposes in non-Slaveholding States. Although it may not become the Committee to suggest it as a duty for those States to provide by proper legislation against machinations within their borders destructive of the peace of the Confederate Republics, it does become them fully to expose the consequences resulting from the present license in the non Slaveholding States, to the peace and integrity of the Union which is necessarily involved in its continuance.

The rifled carbines manufactured in Connecticut, intended, as it would appear, to be ordinarily used in strife in Kansas, and sent thither for that purpose, were voluntarily placed by the Massachusetts Kansas Committee, through its Chairman, in the hands of BROWN, with vague and unexplained instructions as to their use, but the truth was, it would appear, that he finally conceived the purpose of exciting civil war in some of the slaveholding States. This expedition, so atrocious in character, would have been arrested, had even ordinary care been taken on the part of the Massachusetts Committee to ascertain whether BROWN was truthful in his professions.

The testimony shows that after his treasonable proceedings at Chatham, he went back to New-England, traveling through several villages, collecting money which was freely contributed, under the auspices both of HOWE and STEARNS, and others, with a knowledge that he retained the large supply of arms of which they had failed to dispossess him.

On the whole testimony, there can be no doubt that BROWN's plan was to commence a servile war on the borders of Virginia, which he expected to extend, and which he believed his means and resources were sufficient to extend through that State and the entire South. It does not seem that he intrusted even his intimate friends with his plans fully, even after they were out for execution.

The Committee are not prepared to suggest any legislation which in their opinion would be adequate to prevent like occurrences in future. The only provisions of the Constitution of the United States which would seem to impart any authority in the Government to interfere on occasions affecting the peace or safety of the States, are found in the eighth section of the first article, among the powers of Congress to provide for calling on the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and in the fourth section of the fourth article, in the following words:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence." The invasion here spoken of would seem to import an invasion by the public force of a foreign Power, or, if not so limited, and equally referable to an invasion of one State by another, still it would seem that public force, or forces exercised under the sanction of acknowledged political power, is there meant. The invasion—to call it so—by BROWN and his followers, at Harper's Ferry, was in no sense of that character. It was simply an act of lawless ruffians, under the sanction of no public or political authority.

If the several States, whether from motives of policy or a desire to preserve the peace of the Union, if not from any fraternal feeling, do not hold it incumbent on them, after the experience of the country, to guard in future by appropriate legislation against occurrences similar to the one here inquired into, the Committee can find no guarantee elsewhere for the security of peace between the States of the Union. So far, however, as the safety of the public property is involved, the Committee would earnestly recommend that provision should be made by the Executive, or if necessary by law, to keep under adequate military guard the public armories and arsenals of the United States in some way after the manner now practised at the navy yards and forts.

The report is signed by Messrs. MASON, DAVIS and FITCH.

MINORITY REPORT.

Senators COLLAMER and DOOLITTLE, on the part of the minority, in the course of their brief report, say there is no evidence that any other citizens than those with BROWN were accessory to this outbreak or invasion, by contributions thereto or otherwise, nor any proof that any others had any knowledge of the conspiracy or its purposes in the year 1859, although some of the testimony tends to show that some Abolitionists have at times contributed money to what is occasionally called practical abolitionism, that is, in aiding escaped slaves, and may have placed implicit confidence in JOHN BROWN, yet there is no evidence to show, or cause to believe they had any complicity with these conspirators, or any suspicion of its existence or design before its explosion, nor does any evidence show there was a conspiracy to rescue BROWN or his associates from prison in Virginia.

Time and reflection have happily dissipated much of the alarm and suspicion, and have shown that this raid was but an off-shoot from the exciting outrages and lawlessness in Kansas, which were commenced and continued there by armed invasion of that Territory to control its own people, the elections and the Government, and for the introduction and perpetuity of Slavery there on one hand, and resistances or defiance on the other. The facts disclosed aforesaid in the light in which they appear to the minority and in which they present them, however much calling for reprobation and reproof they may, should be usedand improved to allay excitement, quiet suspicion and restore tranquility. They say there is no fact calling for congressional legislation. They insist, however, that there is no such matter presented in the testimony, or existing in fact, as is more than intimated in the Majority Report, that the Abolitionists in the Free States are about to take a course intended covertly to produce treasonable violation of the laws and peace of the Slaveholding States, much less that any such course is countenanced by the body of the people in the Free States. They regret that the conclusions of the report tend to promulgate such a view, as they regarded it unfounded in fact, and illy calculated to promote peace, confidence and tranquillity, and a departure from the legitimate purposes for which the Committee was appointed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Special Committee on Harper's Ferry, made a lengthy report. It embodies nothing new. The minority report was not read.

The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. MASON, from the same Committee, asked to be discharged from the bills relating to the invasion of States, and the memorial praying for the release of Mr. HYATT. Agreed to.

He also made a special report on the petitions of the negroes of Massachusetts, praying for the release of Mr. HYATT, and asked that as they tampered with the Senate they be returned to the memorialists. Laid over.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) made a minority report to the effect that the right of petition could not be denied any one. Laid over.

Mr. MASON, from the same Committee, made a report discharging Mr. HYATT.

MR. SUMNER'S REMARKS ON THE RESOLUTION DISCHARGING MR. HYATT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said: I welcome with pleasure the proposition for the discharge of Mr. HYATT from his long incarceration in the filthy jail, where he has been detained by the order of the Senate, but I am unwilling that this act of justice should be done to a much injured citizen, without for one moment exposing the injustice which he has received at your hands. We must not forget the fundamental difference between the powers of the House of Representatives and the powers of the Senate. It is from the former that the Senator from Virginia has drawn his precedent, and here is his mistake. To the House of Representatives are given inquisitorial powers, expressly by the Constitution, while no such powers are given to the Senate. This is expressed in the words—"the House of Representatives shall have the *sole* power of impeachment." Here there obviously is something delegated to the House, and not delegated to the Senate, namely—those inquiries which are in their nature preliminary to an impeachment; and since, by the Constitution, every officer of the General Government may be impeached, the inquisitorial powers of the House may be directed against every civil officer, from the President down to the lowest on the list. This is an extensive power, but it is confined solely to the House. Strictly speaking, the Senate has no general inquisitorial powers. It has judicial powers in these cases under the Constitution: First, to try impeachments; secondly, to judge the election returns and qualifications of its members; third, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. In the execution of these powers the Senate has the attributes of a Court, and, according to established precedent, it may summon witnesses and compel their testimony, although it may very well be doubted if a law be not necessary even to the execution of this power. Besides these three cases, expressly named in the Constitution, there are two others where it has already undertaken to exercise judicial powers, not by virtue of express words, but in self-defence. First, with regard to the conduct of its servants, as of its Printer. Secondly, where its privileges have been violated, as in the case of WILLIAM DUANE, by a libel; or in the case of NUGENT, of stealing and divulging a treaty, which still was under the seal of secrecy. It will be observed that these two classes of cases are not sustained by the text of the Constitution. If they are sustained at all, it must be by that principle of universal jurisprudence, and also of natural law, which gives to every body, whether naturally or artificially, the right to protect its own existence—in other words, the great right of self-defence. And I submit that no principle less solid could sustain this exercise of power. It is not enough to say that such a power would be convenient, highly convenient and important. It must be absolutely essential to the self-protection of the body,—and, even then, in the absence of any law it may be open to the greatest doubt. "Doubtless," says BLACKSTONE, "all arbitrary measures, well executed, are the most convenient." But *mere* convenience is not a proper reason, under a free Government, for the assumption of powers not granted; and this is especially the case where the powers are arbitrary, and despotic, and touch the liberty of the citizen. Now, if the present inquiry were in the House of Representatives, and directed against the President, or Secretary of War, on the ground of negligence or malfeasance, at an important moment, it would be clearly within the jurisdiction of that body, which has the *sole* power of impeachment. But it would not come within the jurisdiction of the Senate, until it became the duty of this latter body to try the impeachment instituted by the House. But the present inquiry is neither preliminary to an impeachment, nor on the trial of an impeachment. It has no such element to sustain it. It is precisely the same as if an inquiry should be instituted into the murder of Dr. BURDELL, in New-York, or into the burning of slaves in Alabama, or into the banks of New-York, or into the conduct of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in alleged obstruction of the Fugitive Slave bill; with regard to all which the Senate has no judicial power, and yet it has judicial powers in all these cases precisely to the same extent that it has in the case of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. I know it is said that this power is necessary in "aid of legislation." I deny the necessity. Convenient, at times, it may be, but necessary,—*never*. We do not drag the members of the Cabinet, or the President, to testify before a Committee in "aid of legislation." But I say, without hesitation, they can claim no immunity which does not belong equally to the humblest citizen. Mr. HYATT and Mr. SANBORN have rights as ample as if they were officeholders. Such a power as this, which, without the sanction of law, and merely at the will of a partisan majority, may be employed to ransack the most distant States, and drag citizens before the Senate all the way from Wisconsin or South Carolina, may be convenient, and to certain persons may seem to be necessary. An alleged necessity has, throughout all time, been the apology for wrong. So spoke the fiend, and with "necessity" the tyrant pleads an excuse for his devilish deeds. Such, according to MILTON, was the practice among the fallen angels. Let me be understood as admitting the power of the Senate, where it is essential to its own protection, or the protection of its privileges, but not where it is required, merely in aid of legislation. The difference is world-wide between what is received and what is required merely for aid, and here I part company with the Senators with whom I am proud on other matters to act. They hold that this great power may be exercised, not merely for the "protection" of the Senate, but also for its "aid," in framing a bill, or in maturing any piece of legislation. To aid a Committee of this body merely in a legislative purpose, a citizen guilty of no crime, charged with no offence, presumed to be innocent, honored and beloved in his own neighborhood, may be seized, handcuffed, kidnapped, and dragged away from his home, hurried across State lines, brought here as a criminal, and then thrust into jail. The mere statement of the case shows the dangerous absurdity of such a claim. "Nephew," said ALGERNON SIDNEY in prison, on the night before his execution, "I value not my own life a chip, but what concerns me is, that the 'law,' which takes away my life, may hang every one of you whenever it is thought convenient." It was a dangerous "law" that aroused the indignation of the English patriot, but in the present case there is not even a law—nothing but an order, made by a fractional part of the Congress.

There are Senators here who pretend to find in the Constitution the right to carry slaves into the National Territories. That such Senators should also find in the same Constitution the right to make a slave of Mr. HYATT, and of Mr. SANBORN, or of anybody else, merely to "aid legislation," is not astounding, But I am at a loss to discover how Senators who love freedom can find any such right in the Constitution. I say nothing now of the precedents of the British Parliament, for they are more or less inapplicable. We live under a written Constitution, with certain specified powers, and all these are restrained by the tenth amendment, declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." But even the British precedents have found a critic at home in the late Chief Justice of England, Lord DENMAN, and in the words of the elegant and authoritative historian, whose life has been passed in one or the other of the two Houses of Parliament. I refer to Lord MAHON, now Earl STANHOPE, who, in his *History of England*, vol. 4, page 30, thus remarks: "I may observe, in passing, that throughout the reign of GEORGE the Second the privileges of the House of Commons flourished in the rankest luxuriance. So long as men in authority are enabled to go beyond the law, on the plea of their dignity and power, the only limit to their encroachments will be that of the public endurance." Nothing can be truer than this remark; but Lord BROUGHAM has expressed himself in words yet stronger, and if possible still more applicable to the present case. "All rights," he says, "are now utterly disregarded by the advocates of privilege, excepting that of exposing their own short-sighted impolicy and thoughtless inconsistency; nor would there be any safety for the people under their guidance if unhappily their power of doing mischief bore any proportion to their disregard of what is politic and just." With these remarks, I quit the question, anxious only that it may not be drawn into a precedent hereafter.

The resolution for Mr. HYATT's discharge was agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a remonstrance from New-York in regard to the Pilot laws.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution for printing 20,000 extra copies of the reports on the Harper's Ferry invasion, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill to give the Sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House power to appoint deputies in the different States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed it.

Mr. BAYARD called for the yeas and nays on the motion to take it up.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 25.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to take up the House joint resolution relative to the public printing, and make it the special order for to-morrow, at 11½ o'clock. Agreed to.

The Army bill was received from the House with sundry amendments.

The Light-house Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) argued that no change of the tariff was necessary. The present tariff would afford sufficient revenue for an economical support of the Government, and for the extinguishment of the public debt. The revenue under the present tariff would go on increasing. There would be from six to seven millions surplus next July. There was nothing in the condition of the manufacturing interests of the country which required a change in the tariff. If it were left to manufacturers, New-England would oppose the change. He read a statement showing that under the present tariff our foreign commerce had greatly expanded, and that there has been a great increase in our direct trade with the Continent. He further contended that the iron interest was depressed by the fluctuations in the credit of the country, and by the revulsion of 1857. In England it had experienced similar fluctuations. The Tariff of 1857 furnished sufficient protection to iron. He believed it enabled the country to weather as well as it did the financial crisis of that year. But if a change in the tariff is necessary, this bill was not a proper one to pass. The excessive charges contained in it would deter importations, and reduce the revenue. Besides, it was so complicated in its machinery, it would require an army of officials to execute it, and would open the door to fraud more than any system ever devised. For these reasons he desired its postponement until December next.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) had no intention to make an extended speech. The present condition of our industrial interests demanded a change in the revenue laws, and there existed a real necessity for increased revenue. The Senator from Virginia had spoken of what the expenses of the Government ought to be, but that was a fallacious basis of calculation. Our expenses keep pace with the increase of our revenue, and the present tariff was not affording sufficient revenue, nor keeping up with the ratio of increase in the expenses. All experience had shown that the expenses of the Government could not be kept down to the point indicated by the Senator from Virginia. Mr. BIGLER then went into a detailed statement of the expenses of the Government, showing their steady increase during the last four years, and that under the tariff of 1857 the revenues are going behind hand, and the deficiency constantly increasing. The estimates of the Department more than exhaust the revenue of the present year, and large sums are added by Congress to the estimates. Many claims are also coming upon the Treasury which would have to be met—among which he reckoned the French Spoliation bill. He also referred to the existing debt of the country, and to the probability of building the Pacific Railroad. The Secretary of the Treasury said himself if the expenses are increased the revenue must also be increased, and protection should be given to the great industrial interests of the country in favor of the labor of the land. He argued in favor of proper specific duties, and thought the objections against the ad-valorem principle might be obviated. He defended the House bill against the charges of the Senator from Virginia, and urged the necessity of a tariff for the interests of the great State of Pennsylvania. Mr. CAMERON said that it was not worth while for him to say much, as he hoped his colleague's able speech had convinced that side of the chamber. He (CAMERON) demonstrated the necessity of an increase of the tariff to protect the industrial elements of Pennsylvania, and he trusted that this question would not be postponed, and that the five or six votes necessary to defeat such a motion would be obtained *from* the Democratic side of the chamber. He entered into the details of the Morrill bill briefly, and contended that it was just and proper, and ought to pass.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he wished to enter into no lengthy discussion, but simply to enter his protest against any postponement on the grounds which are proposed by those who desire such postponement. The proposition is to postpone this question, as a measure opposed to a loan, over from the end of this session, to the beginning of the next. This proposition involves the question of the true value of our present time, and also leads us to consider the prospects of a more favorable season at the next session of Congress. We are here in the middle of the month of June, which is yet one, or two, or even three months earlier than Congress has been accustomed to adjourn. Before the adoption of the present salary system no man would have felt himself bound to put off this question of a Tariff, at this season of the year, because of a want of time. It is now of no consequence, as to a question of economy, to the public at all whether we sit here till August or adjourn to day. If we have not time enough to consider this question, somebody is responsible for that lack of time. Who is responsible? We were at liberty to sit here till the month of December next. But ten days ago a majority of the Senate,—a majority of whom were understood to be opposed to this principle of protection,—fixed an arbitrary period, and shortened up the time of Congress, until Monday next, with the full knowledge that this question was to be acted upon. Then we fixed the day for the adjournment of Congress too short to enable us to consider this subject, and now we plead the shortness of the time which we ourselves have created. But, Sir, there is no such plea to be considered. Let the Senate but once say they will take up this bill and act upon it, and the House of Representatives will at once extend the session long enough to enable both Houses to give it full and ample examination. Therefore there is no objection on that account. Now, what is the prospect for the next session? The next session will begin on the first Monday in December, and must close about the first Monday in March. If there is not time in a session of six months, or when the session may be extended through a period of twelve months, will anybody say that three months in the next year will be adequate for the performance of a duty which six or twelve months during this year is not sufficient for? Besides, there can be no more favorable conjunction of circumstances for the consideration of this subject. Here we are, brought to it at once by the recommendation of the Treasurer, who desires $21,000,000, and we must raise that, either by a loan, or by a revision of the tariff. What will be the condition next year? Political considerations have also been urged as objections to taking up this question now. But will the condition of things at the last session of this Congress, and at the last session under the present President, be a more favorable conjunction for a favorable examination of a question so important as this? The Administration will then be going out, and will have no sense of responsibility, and the administration which will be coming in will be unorganized, and it will be impossible at the next session of Congress to combine the necessary forces and concentrate the necessary attention upon this subject. It is therefore practically, in regard to this question to consider it, now or never. To postpone this bill to the next Session is to postpone it indefinitely. It would be quite as well to come to a direct vote. I have not examined the bill carefully, but have heard many of its provisions spoken of in terms of the highest censure. But this must be the case with every bill like this. It is utterly impossible that a tariff embracing so many details, and operating upon so many and such various interests, can be matured by one Committee so that it will not be subject to criticism. We are told that this bill is not only wretchedly bad, but that it is not even adequate to be the basis of any bill that can be adopted by Congress. If it is so bad that it cannot form even the basis of a Tariff bill for the future, I ask, in Heaven's name, why it should be kept alive until the next session of Congress, instead of putting it at once out of the way, and disposing of the subject, so that some wise Committee can prepare a bill at the next session which will answer such a purpose. The arguments for postponing this, seem to be so weak as to show a manifest disposition to avoid the whole subject, as well at this session as at the next. It is not my purpose to go into a general discussion of free trade, but I must make a remark on one fact alluded to by the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. CAMERON. He referred to the town of Phenixville as one of the largest towns where the manufacture of iron is carried on in the State of Pennsylvania, and he states that this town, which communicates with the market through the canals and railways, has a population of 6,000 persons who are dependent upon the iron manufactories there. Those who go through Great Britain will be able to go into thirty manufactories in a single town, where the number of mechanics and operatives actually employed in a single manufactory of iron is greater than the whole population of Phenixville. Whoever goes through Great Brittain and sees this great process of manufacturing iron, sees railroads running in all directions from the mines, bringing up coal and iron and running from the forges and fires, and the blaze of chimneys to a hundred factories. At all times of day and night, men, women and children are engaged in the different departments of this branch of industry, and, as you see them by the light of their fires at night, it seems as though the whole population was engaged in tearing out the bowels of the earth, and burning them up. And the question all over Europe is, whether there is any fear that the United States will change their system of protection. This system has seemed to me, all my life, to be erroneous, and what I have seen of the world does not change my opinion. It has seemed to me to be injurious not only as regards the revenue and industry; but as regards the character and development of the country. What do we do? We send our raw material to Europe. What do we bring away from there? We bring back the manufactured article. How does this tell upon the emigration from Europe to the United States? Whatever there is of science, of art, and of education, that is employed in these immense manufactories of Europe, and all the benefits of society resulting therefrom, are kept at home, and Europe sends to us her day laborers, and her field-laborers, whose only qualification is a capacity to till our fields and dig in our mines, in order to send back to her the raw material. We thus discriminate against art, civilization, and the improvement of civilized life, which we might get from Europe. And we have been pursuing this policy when this whole emigration has been a continual cause of heart-burning among the American people, because it is said that the classes whom we bring to our shores are incapable of appreciating the rights of American citizenship, while we leave in Europe all that class which would be unobjectionable. Thus also we import the ignorant and base from China, and the Government of California protests against the introduction of a class so low. It seems to me that is the character of the policy which it appears is to be pursued indefinitely.

Recess from 4 till 6 P. M.

The Senate reassembled at 6 o'clock, and upon taking a vote upon a small bill no quorum was found to be present.

An informal debate ensued, when another vote was taken, but there was still no quorum.

The President said, after waiting a short time, that the Sergeant-at-Arms informed him there was now a quorum present.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) did not know what business the Sergeant-at-Arms had to say there was a quorum.

On a division, on a test vote, it was again announced that there was no quorum.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn—Motion lost by Yeas, 5; Nays, 35.

During the call of the roll, a dozen Senators came in and voted, making a quorum.

The bill making appropriations for the Territorial legislative expenses of Minnesota was passed.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was then resumed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) urged the necessity of a revision of the Tariff, and desired to consider it this session.

A vote to postpone the subject was then taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bragg, Chesnut, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwyn, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—23.

Several Senators were paired off.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

The House amendments were considered, and some of them concurred in. A Committee of Conference was ordered on those which were disagreed to.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) from the Conference Committee, reported the disagreeing votes on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Senate then receded from its amendment to the Overland Telegraph bill which put in the names of the corporators, and agreed to the amendment of the House allowing the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals to build the line.

The Overland Telegraph bill has now passed both Houses of Congress.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of three to report a system to increase the revenue on the basis of the present House bill just postponed, and to report at the next session. Laid over.

The bill to prevent malicious mischief in the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) gave notice of a bill to establish an additional judicial district in Texas.

Several private and local bills were passed, when the Senate again found itself without a quorum.

Motions to take up bills and adjourn were put and defeated.

At 10 P. M. the Senate adjourned, there being no quorum present to vote on bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 15.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to change the name of the ship *Rockwell* to *Massachusetts*. He said that the State of Massachusetts had purchased the vessel for a nautical branch of the Reform school.

Mr. COCHRANE also reported the Senate bill, changing the location of the Custom-house at Point Isabel to Brownsville. Passed.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature instructing Senators and requesting Representatives from that State to use their efforts to procure the enactment of more stringent Quarantine laws, to prevent the importing of diseased cattle. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill was passed authorizing the reissue of land warrants in cases where the original has been lost or destroyed, the Secretary of the Interior to frame such rules as will guard against frauds.

The House acceded to the request of the Senate for another Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill.

The Pacific Telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to concur in the Senate's amendment, restoring the names of ZENAS BARNUM, and others, and authorizing a contract to be made with them.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposed the bill as an extension of a monopoly.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) said Mr. BURNETT's hostility to the bill was unparalleled and unprecedented, the latter having operated his galvanic battery against it ever since it was introduced.

Mr. BURNETT wanted to throw the establishment of a line open to competition.

Mr. COLFAX—In that event, you'd merely get straw bidders. He briefly showed that there was no monopoly.

Mr. BURNETT moved to table the bill. Negatived—70 against 120.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment—83 against 104.

The House receded from an amendment to the Senate bill providing for the return of the recaptured Africans, and concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Light-house bill.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill.

Recess from 4½ till 7.

The House reassembled at 7, and resumed the business pending at the recess, namely the appropriation of $500,000 for the completion of the Washington aqueduct.

The House non-concurred in the amendment; also in that appropriating $250,000 for a new jail.

Mr. IRVINE, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the public store contracts of the City of New-York, presented the report of the majority of the Committee, with an accompanying resolution, to the effect that the change made under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury was economical, corrected the abuses of the former system of working the public stores, and the contract approved by the Secretary was in all respects conformable to law, and there was no evidence of favoritism or fraud in giving out the contract; and that in the opinion of the Committee the compensation owed to the contractors was reasonable and just.

Mr. BARR, of New York, (Dem.,) from the same Committee, presented a minority report, in some degree reflecting upon the motive of the Secretary in giving out the contract, and imputing to the contractors a want of good faith in the execution of it in the employment of laborers, and recommending the rescinding of the contract as illegal. The reports were ordered laid on the table, and ordered to be printed, together with the evidence taken before the Committee.

On motion of Mr. IRVINE, of New-York, (Rep.,) the further consideration of the subject was postponed till the second Tuesday in December.

The Committee, having acted on all the Senate's amendments, non-concurring in most of them, arose.

At 10½ P. M. adjourned.

The City Chamberlainship.

To the Public:

The Special and General Term of the Supreme Court in this District have decided that my removal from the office of Chamberlain was legal, and that I have no right to a review of the action of the Mayor and the Aldermen in making such removal.

Four Judges having thus concurred in a view of the law opposite to that which my counsel adopted, it seems to me that I am not called upon to litigate the question further, and I therefore submit to the judgment against me.

I had no ambition to retain the office from which I had been arbitrarily and unjustly ejected, if it was to be retained only in violation of the law, and my official oath, by using the public moneys; but I determined that I would never recognize such a removal as lawful until it had been judicially sanctioned.

I regret that the important departments of the City Government are thus held to be under the absolute and unreviewable control of the Mayor and nine Aldermen, although their acts may be shown to be unreasonable and unjust; but I shall not regret my being the first victim of despotic power, if this community be from this event admonished that it is necessary for them to feel an interest and exert an influence in securing to our great City a charter or government more just and useful than that under which we now live.

A. V. STOUT.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for Monday next.—Nos. 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 38, 44, 51, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 111½, 112, 33, 66, 80, 103. City Court Calendar for Monday next.—Nos. 40, 7, 9, 48, 6, 19, 25, 49, 50, 18, 51, 52, 53, 55, 10, 4, 59, 60, 61, 63.

Col. Ripley, of the Ordinance Department of the United States army, (late Superintendent of the Springfield armory,) has been authorized by the Secretary of War to make an extensive official tour of foreign countries for the inspection of their various arsenals and armories and means of defense generally. He will probably leave the country early in the Fall, and starting from San Francisco commence his inspection in China and Japan, and continue it through India and the eastern States of Europe, to western Europe, returning to this country in the course of two or three years.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	8¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Vanderbilt* will close on Saturday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Saxonia* will close on Friday at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Cuba by the *Philadelphia* will close on Saturday at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Saxonia	June 15	New-York	Hamburg
Vanderbilt	June 16	New-York	Havre
City of Baltimore	June 16	New-York	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	June 16	Quebec	Liverpool
Africa	June 20	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	June 21	New-York	Galway
Arago	June 23	New-York	Havre
North Briton	June 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Niagara	June 27	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	June 30	New-York	Havre
Bohemian	June 30	Quebec	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Golden Fleece	June 2	Galway	New-York
City of Washington	June 6	Liverpool	New-York
Illinois	June 6	Havre	New-York
Bohemian	June 6	Liverpool	Quebec
Asia	June 9	Liverpool	New-York
North American	June 13	Liverpool	Quebec
Bremen	June 13	Southampton	New-York
Great Eastern	June 14	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	June 16	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	June 20	Havre	New-York
Anglo Saxon	June 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Philadelphia	June 14	New-York	Havana
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
North Star	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In bark May Flower, from Barbados—Mrs. Barclay, son, 2 daughters, and 2 servants; Dr. Edwd. Siswelt.

In brig Los Amigos, from Savanna la Mar—Dr. Mason and wife, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Russell, 2 daughters and son.

In schr. Maxon Rogers, from Matanzas—E. Van Tassel, F. Wollsmith, H. Rowell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon sets.... 1 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 22 | Gov. Island. 6 11 | Hell Gate.... 7 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 15.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Baltimore, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Victoria, Cudworth, Galveston, D. C. Murray.

Steamer Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Confidence, Sears, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Sons; Caravan, Sands, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Thos. Watson, Allen, New-London, master; S. Russell, Winchell, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bros.

Bark Laura Russ, Dunham, St. Jago, C. & E. J. Peters; A. White, Kelly, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken; Golden Rule, Whiteberry, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa, Boonen Graves & Co.; J. Wheatland, Peacock, Baltimore, Irving & Wooley; Carver, Pendleton, Turk's Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Atlantic, Merrill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; L. Bliss, Pierson, Norfolk, Snow & Burgess; Jaffa, Robinson, Maitland, J. S. Whitney & Co.; J. Park, Park, Turk's Island, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Syren, (Br.,) Cremor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; North Point, Smith, Rio Janeiro, S. & C. S. Johnson.

Schooners Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Charleston, ——; Horizon, Jarvis, Philadelphia, James Hand; Dasher, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.; Velocity, (Br.,) Mark, Halifax, master; Faker, Patten, Bristol, master; R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Havana, I. B. Gager, R. H. Daley, Stevens, Philadelphia, McCready, Mott & Co.; Jackson, Bowen, Port au Spain, ——; Cabot, Hamilton, Boston, J. W. McKee; L. Rowe, Thomas, Abaco, Jos. Eneas; Alice, Davis, Norfolk, ——; Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, ——; Fearnot, Knowles, Elutheura, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Cobb, Havre Jan. 17, via Plymouth, Eng., April 21, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to S. Atkins & Co. Has had westerly winds the entire passage and very squally weather.

Ship Trumbull, Pratt, New-Orleans and the Bar June 1, with cotton to Ralph Post. Has had a great deal of calm weather.

Ship Palestine, Lord, London May 13, and Isle of Wight 18th, with mdse. and 290 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan. Had westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Sophie and Elizabeth, Van der Haef, Amsterdam May 5, with mdse. to W. Lobach & Schepeler. Took pilot, June 7, from boat Mary and Catharine, No. 6.

Bark May Flower, Duntze, Barbados May 21, with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Devereux, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Cardenas June 3, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. June 14, off Barnegat, passed one of the Union Line of New-Orleans packets, bd. S.

Brig Kimeo, (of Portsmouth,) Connery, Vieques, P. R., May 22, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, (of Cherryfield,) Campbell, Sagua June 4, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with barks Caroline Elms, Julia Cobb, both for New-York, and brig Jessie Raynes, for Philadelphia.

Brig Los Amigos, Brownlow, Savanna la Mar 16 ds., with coffee, &c., to A. H. Solomon. May 30, saw a schr. ashore on Cape Chrientas, near the W. end of Cuba.

Brig Harriet Hallock, King, Rio Grande April 23, with hides, &c., to Burdett & Noble. Had heavy N. W. weather on the coast.

Brig Cuba, Sawyer, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Sons.

Brig Isadora, (of Providence,) Head, New-Orleans 20 ds., with molasses and honey to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. A. B. Conwell, Law, Grand Caman 11 ds., with cocoa nuts, old iron, &c., to Thos. Gilmartin. June 1, off Cape Corrientes, took on board the captain and crew (6 all told) of the schr. Frank Hall, of Philadelphia, which vessel they run on the beach at the Cape, she having been wrecked previous and sold. They were endeavoring to take her into Pensacola, but found she was making too much water; was compelled to beach her. The captain was put on board the lightship at Five fathom Bank, Cape May, awaiting a vessel for Philadelphia. Mr. Robert Longheed and 4 men were brought to this port.

Schr. E. Kidder, Harksen, Galveston 30 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray. June 2, off Sand Keys, passed a schooner bd. S., showing D. C. Murray's signal. June 7, lat. 31 25, lon. 76 20, saw a clipper-ship strg. N. E.; was painted black, with a small gilt stern. Could only make out letters Huto—r—e. The E. K. had heavy weather off Hatteras; since then light air from S. E.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, (of New Haven,) Farren, Matanzas 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. June 12, off Chincoteague, passed the wreck of a large 3 masted vessel, laying on her broadside with foremast standing.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co. June 11, lat. 35 45, lon. 75, signalized a large schooner, supposed to be the Thos. Holcome, for Mobile.

Schr. D. Parshall, Davis, Galveston 25 ds., with salted hides to Joel Conklin & Co. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr. Vienna, (Br., of St. Stephens, N. B.,) Colsen, St. Stephens, N. B., 6 ds., with laths to — Boardman.

Schr. Empire State, Atwood, Newburyport 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Elizabeth and Eleanor, (3 masted,) Lane, Alexandria, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Baltic, Coffin, Machias 5 ds., with laths to J. F. Snow & Co.

Schr. L. B. Myers, (of Philadelphia,) Somers, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Vienna, (Br.,) Colson, St. Stevens, N. B., 5 ds., with laths to J. Boardman.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, (3 masts,) Irvin, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to E. Franks.

Schr. E. Sheddon, White, Bucksville, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom.

Schr. Ocean Herald, Clifford, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. E. Wotten, Gilbert, New-Bedford, for Coxsackie.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Barber, Westerly 2 ds., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Jayne, Brookhaven, for Baltimore.

Schr. H. K. Denton, Sherman, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

Schr. Delaware, Furbish, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Mohawk, Childers, Norwalk 12 hours, in ballast, to master.

Schr. Isaac W. Hughes, Davis, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to J. W. Whitney.

Schr. Oregon, Ross, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. Bergen, McNe, Alexandria 7 ds., with coal to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. S. S. Waring, Smith, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. White Cloud, (of Southport,) Ellmore, Pensacola 12 ds., with lumber to Cole & Co.

Schr. D. C. Halse, Conklin, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Hickman, Hickman, Richmond 4 ds., with flour, &c.

Schr. John Bliss, Nayer, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. May, Brewer, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. John Randolph, Wall, Baltimore 7 ds., coal.

Schr. E. M. Welles, Fox, Hartford 2 ds.

Schr. Almira F., Frisbie, Newport 2 ds.

Schr. W. H. Shelden, Cogswell, Taunton 3 ds.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelley, Fall River 2 ds.

Sloop Copy, Wheeler, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Stony Brook Packet, Tyler, Providence 2 ds.

Sloop Victory, Gladding, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—One ship and one bark.

SAILED—Steamship Saxonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg.

WIND—During the day, from S. to S. S. W.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—Arr. bark Cephas Tarrell, from Rockland.

Miscellaneous.

QUICK PASSAGE OF A SMALL SCHOONER TO HONOLULU.—From Honolulu, Sandwich Island, papers, received by the last mail, we notice the arrival at that port, on the 20th of April, of the schr. Nettie Merill, 118 ds. from New-York. She left New-York Dec. 22, made the run to the Equator in the Atlantic in 27 ds., to the Cape in 59 ds., passed through the Straits, and was anchored there 4 ds. during a heavy gale, crossed the line in the Pacific, in lon. 102 20, on the 28th March, making the run from New-York to Honolulu in 114 sailing ds. During the passage she experienced all kinds of weather, and found the vessel a beautiful sea boat. The best run made was 706 miles in 3 ds., an average of about 235 miles per day. The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser*, of April 26, says: "This beautiful schooner, which arrived from New-York on Friday last, has been the chief topic of conversation since her arrival, and the admiration of all. In her model she differs from all our coasting schooners, and, though of only medium size, (100 tons,) is unquestionably the handsomest craft that has ever entered our harbor. She has been built to sail, and will, doubtless, prove a match for our fastest vessels. She made, yesterday, a trial trip with His Majesty the King, and had a number of invited guests on board, and workec to the satisfaction of all." The Nettie Merrill was built by E. F. Williams, Esq., of Greenpoint, for A. K. Clark, Esq., Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Islands, and attracted much attention while she lay in our harbor, last Fall, by the beauty of her model and equipments Those most experienced in such voyages estimated the time necessary for the run to Honolulu at 130 to 140 ds. The extraordinary passage has surprised every one, and reflects credit upon her officers as well as her builder. She was commanded by Capt. Latham Brown, of New-London, Conn.

The steamship Monticello, Gager, which arrived this morning from Washington, D. C., brought on about 40 tons of baggage belonging to the Japanese, which will be forwarded to the Navy-yard.

The brig George Stockham, (of Bath, Me.,) Giles master, was lost on Boxe Noeva May 16; a total loss. She was from Aspinwall, for Trinidad de Cuba.

Spoken, &c.

Ann S. Glover—schr., bound S, June 11, lat. 35 50, lon. 75.

Cangandria—galliot, for Wilmington, N. C., June 10, lat. 36 34, lon. 74 30.

Isabel—schr., from North Carolina for St. Kitts, May 30, lat. 25 38, lon. 64.

Loch Lamar—ship, from Matanzas for Falmouth for orders, one day out, June 4.

Matilda—ship, strg. E. N. E., was passed, June 9, 90 miles S. of Hatteras.

M. W. Smith—schr., from Charleston for New-York, June 12, lat. 36 30, lon. 75 20.

Queen of the South—schr., (8 masts,) from Mobile for New-York, June 6, off Florida Reef.

R. A. Fisher—brig, hence for Cuba, June 13, 50 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat.

Reindeer—bark, from Mansanilla for New-York, June 3, off Cape Antonio.

Republic—schr., from New Orleans for Boston, June 9, lat. 31 23, lon. 78 06.

Uncle Joe—ship, from Mobile for Liverpool, June 5, lat. 24 30, lon. 81 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, April 28, bark Regatta, for Pernambuco, ldg.; brig Queen of the South, for New-York, do.; schrs. Kate Western, do., do.; Eleanor, at Port Alegro, dischg.

At Barbados, May 22, schr. Wells, unc. The bark Gazelle, Rhodes, sld. for Porto Rico May 17. Maraval, Griffin, unknown.

WHITE LINEN PANTS,
$1 to $3.
66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68

ALPACA COATS,
$1 50 to $3.
66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68

WHITE DUCK COATS,
$1 50 to $6.
66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68

FINE MARSEILLES VESTS,
$1 to $3 50.
66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68

THIN PANTS, 75 cents to $3.
THIN COATS, 75 cents to $3.
LINEN DUSTERS, $1 to $2 50.
66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.,
68
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—THE EDIFICE erected in 35th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., by the Baptist Church and congregation formerly worshiping in 18th-st., will be opened for divine service TO-MORROW, 17th inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the pastor, Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN MILEY, D. D. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. R. B. FOSTER, D. D.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN, CORNER Washington and Sands-sts. Rev. B. C. CUTLER, rector, will preach (D. V.) at 10½ A. M., and Mr. H. M. WYLIE, assistant, at 3½ P. M. Regular services morning and afternoon.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860.

LORD BROUGHAM'S ADDRESS.

Installation of Lord Brougham as Chancellor of the Edinburgh University.

His Address upon Scholarship and its Uses.

Lord BROUGHAM was installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh on the 18th ult., in presence of an immense audience, comprising a large number of distinguished persons. We copy the report of his Oration on that occasion from the London *Times* of the 21st, which states that the demand for tickets was very much greater than the accommodation afforded by the largest hall in the city, which would hold only 1,800 persons. The Chancellor, Lord BROUGHAM, was, on entering the hall, received with the loudest cheering. He "wore a magnificent flowered satin robe, with rich gold embroidery, and a black square cap with golden tassel," and walked up the passage to the platform arm in arm with Sir DAVID BREWSTER, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Solicitor-General, in a few sentences, introduced him to the audience.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Lord BROUGHAM, on presenting himself to deliver his inaugural address, was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said,—Great as is the pleasure of meeting you on this occasion—great beyond my power of expression—there unavoidably mingle with these feelings others of a painful nature. All that surrounds us recalls the memory of those we have lost—the teachers of other days;—DALZELL, whose learned and useful labors contributed so much to revive the taste for Greek literature, which he was wont in somewhat irreverent terms to charge the Solemn League and Covenant with having extinguished, at least with having banished prosody from the native country of BUCHANAN; DUNBAR, who most ably and effectually improved upon his master; PLAYFAIR, deeply imbued with mathematical and physical science, possessing in the highest degree the talent so often wanting in its cultivators, of conveying instruction to others; ROBISON, master of the same science in all its branches, teaching it by his invaluable writings, and whose errors on subjects into which he made digressions, those who most differed from him were prone to excuse, almost to admire, from his perfect sincerity and honesty of purpose; STEWART, illustrating the great geometrician's name, which he inherited with his genius, by a delicacy of taste and a bewitching eloquence so rarely found in alliance with such severe studies, and enabling him powerfully to inculcate the truths of the moral and political science which he bore so ample a part in founding. While the voice of these men seems yet to fill my ear, the form of one yet more illustrious rises before me in all the grace of his venerable aspect, the father of modern chemistry, to whom we owe our acquaintance with the nature of the bodies that compose our planet nearly as much as from NEWTON we derive our knowledge of its relation to the universe. Yes! within these walls I enjoyed the happiness of sitting with his numerous class, in breathless silence and riveted attention while BLACK recounted the history of his immortal discoveries, and with his own hands performed the experiments by which they had been made, perhaps with the instruments he then used, acting over again before our eyes the same part which had changed the face of science, laying the deep and broad foundations of his imperishable renown. But there are other sad recollections that now force themselves on the mind—recollections of the fellow-students who, under the same master, gained those accomplishments which made them the ornaments of society, the solid learning and practical knowledge which made them its benefactors, ministering at the altars of their country, administering her laws, amending her institutions, improving her literature, and taking their station among the best friends of mankind, the peerless, the consistent apostles of piety, humanity, freedom—and all have now passed away, leaving their memory for our comfort, their example for our encouragement; the Duncans, Lundies, Gillespies, Thomsons, Birkbecks, Reeves, the Mackenzies, Scotts, Cranstouns, Moncreiff, Erskine, Kinnaird, Seymour, Grant, Cockburn, Browne, Horner, Jeffrey, and latest, not least of our losses, Murray—

"Claudite jam, parce, nimium reseratur sepulchro:
Claudite! plus justo jam domus ista patet."

I can dwell no longer on the retrospect. It is our duty, instead of indulging in unavailing regrets over the past, to cast our eye forwards and bestir ourselves that we may become the worthy successors of those who have gone before us.

STUDENTS FROM EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

My reverend kinsman, our great Principal, the last time the silver tones of that voice were heard on a public occasion, when the foundation of the new building was laid, justly extolled the University as attracting students, not only from all parts of the British dominions, but from every country in Europe, and from every State in America. Long may this intercourse continue, so advantageous to all parties! While we gather hints for our improvement from others, we greatly benefit them, and the interests, the blessed interests, of peace are prompted, not only by the interchange of benefits, but by the natural tendency of men's feelings to look back with satisfaction, even with tenderness, upon the residence of their early years, and to cherish the remembrance of the lessons then taught. Thus, upon the memory of our nearest neighbors in Europe, there will remain impressed the great truths that popular rights can exist and be respected without the tyranny of the populace; that liberty does not necessarily degenerate into licentiousness, and that abject slavery is not the only refuge from anarchy. Our kinsfolk of the New World may, in after life, recollect having known a community in which a church is established without the existence of a single civil disqualification attached to religious belief, a community in which the most enlightened and respectable citizens do not abstain from taking their share in public proceedings, in which the interference of the multitude with the administration of justice is a thing unheard of, nay, regarded as incredible; and in which the irresponsible mob-tyrant, the instant that one of his many heads appears, is at once put down by the ordinary action of the law; above all, our American friends may reflect with satisfaction on having been educated in a city famous for being the first to declare, by its judges, the great law that a slave's fetters fall from him the moment he touches British ground. The natives of Southern Europe—but none such will be suffered by the despot to resort hither; and they must learn without our instruction, if experience has not already taught them, the nature of a tyrant—"*Non ullum monstrum, nec fœdius, nec tetrius, neque dis hominibusque magis invisum terra genuit, quam qui, formâ hominis, tamen immanitate morum vastissimas vincit belluas.*" But even our English neighbors may profit not only by our teaching, but by the principles upon which our system is founded. The question of extramural instruction (on which, however, I agree entirely with our Lord Rector) may be left untouched; and the vexed question between the tutorial and the professorial methods may also be put on one side, but it is subject to one observation, which whoever considers the matter without the exclusive partiality arising from local prejudice is pretty sure to make, that the blending together of the two methods is preferable to the adoption of either alone. But the great benefits that attend our plan of home instead of college residence can hardly be doubted; and it should always be kept in mind that the English plan originated entirely in the accidental circumstance of Oxford and Cambridge being mere villages when the Universities were founded, and all the pupils being strangers come from remote districts. It can hardly be doubted that had either been founded in a great town that plan would not have been followed. In a small place good reasons may certainly be given for it; but in such cities as Edinburgh and Glasgow the residence of students under the paternal roof is a great benefit accessible to at least the whole inhabitants. When the London University was established (now called University College) this important consideration entered into our views quite as much as the bringing the advantages of an academical education within the reach of those who could not afford the expense of the old Universities. Taught in this school, and trained to the capacity whether for speculation or for pursuits of active life, strangers from other lands as well as our fellow-subjects have made our University worthily known by its fruits; nor can there be a doubt that it will continue under its new constitution to prefer the same claims to general respect and gratitude.

But I should not discharge the duties of the high office to which the kindness of the body has raised me, if I did not avail myself of this occasion for offering such suggestions and advice as I deem of useful tendency to those by whom I have the honor of being surrounded. They may be of little value, and may possess no other merit than that they result from the reflection of many long years, and of a somewhat various experience; but they are delivered with feelings of respect only surpassed by those of affectionate kindness.

NECESSITY OF PURSUING SOME SPECIAL STUDY.

First of all, it is to be observed, that though the acquisition of general knowledge is a primary duty, and the confining our study within the narrow limits of one or two branches enfeebles the mind, impairing its powers, and even preventing an entire mastery of the selected branches, yet it is on every account highly expedient, indeed, all but absolutely necessary, to single out one branch as the main object of attention. This selection is required by the impossibility of thoroughly mastering different unconnected kinds of knowledge, and the risk of distraction which passing from one subject to another occasions, the danger even of the greatest evil occurring, that of superficial learning; the rule being inflexible that no one subject or part of a subject must be studied without going to the very bottom, fully and accurately, of what we would learn, not proposing to ourselves, it may be, to go beyond a certain length, but as far as we profess and purpose to go, becoming thoroughly master of the subject. There is, however, another reason for selecting one especial branch; we thus draw as it were a meridian line to which all our steps in other directions may be referred. The acquisitions thus made derive additional interest from their connection with the principal and prevailing pursuits; the attention to these is kept awake, and the memory in proportion retentive of the accessory or subordinate matters, while they lend help and illustration to the main object of our study. That object is of engrossing though not exclusive interest; it does not preclude a moderate attention to others; but this selection, this singleness of entire absorption, is absolutely necessary to avoid the dispersion of the faculties caused by intemperate devotion to several subjects, whereof the certain tendency is to produce mediocrity in all, making ordinary capacity, even when united to great industry, yield but little return of value, and from the rarest endowments, which, temperately and judiciously used, might render the most important service, only obtaining the exhibition of varieties more wonderful than useful, like the displays of the mocking-bird, which can warble all the notes that make the grove vocal, but has no song of her own. That genius is of universal application cannot be denied; but the interests of science, and generally of mankind, as well as of the individual, require that it should not be so applied. The great lights of the world afford few, if any, exceptions to this rule. Had BARROW'S professional studies and his attention to the eloquence of the pulpit not interfered with his mathematical pursuits, he would probably—FERMAL, but for his official duties and his general speculations would certainly—have made the great discovery of the calculus, to which both had so nearly approached. What might not have been expected from the bold and happy conjectures of FRANKLIN, under the guidance of the inductive method, so familiar to him in all its rigor, had he not devoted his life to the more important cause of his country and her liberties? PRIESTLEY'S discoveries, all but accidental, however important, were confined in their extent, and perversely misapprehended in their results by the controversies, religious and political, which engrossed his attention through life. DESCARTES, instead of the one great step which the mathematics owe him, was destined to make vast progress in physical science, and not to leave his name known by a mere baseless hypothesis, had he not been seduced by metaphysical speculation; and LIEBNITZ, but for the same seduction, joined to his legal labors, would assuredly have come near the Newtonian system in dynamics, as he had preferred a just claim to share in its analytical renown. On the other hand, mark the happy results of concentrated power in BACON wisely abstaining from the application of his own philosophy when he found that previous study had not fitted him for physical inquiries; NEWTON, avoiding all distraction, save when he deemed his highest duties required some intermission of his habitual labors; nay, had LEONARDO DA VINCI indulged in the investigations of natural sciences, for which he possessed so remarkable a talent and has left such felicitous anticipations, his name as one of the first of artists would have been unknown; and had VOLTAIRE prosecuted the study of chymistry, in which he was so near making two of the greatest discoveries, we should never have had the tragedies, the romances, and the general history, the foundations of his fame.

But the same principle applies as well to active life as to the pursuits of science and letters. Every one should have a special occupation, the main object of his attention, to which all others are subordinate, and all more or less referable. With most men this is inevitable, because they are engaged in professional employment; but all ought to single out some pursuit, whether speculative or active, as the chief occupation of life. Nothing conduces more to comfort and happiness—nothing is a greater safeguard against the seductions of indolence, or of less innocent, perhaps not less hurtful, indulgence. Nothing gives a greater relish and zest to the subordinate pursuits. He who has professional duties has no right to call any hour not earned by the discharge of those duties his own, for other occupations, whether of relaxation or even of mental improvement. His business is his master; but where there is no such servitude, I strongly recommend the voluntary forming of the relation between master and slave, by the choice of a pursuit, and submitting to its claims upon our time and our attention as paramount.

After the very general advice which I have offered, it may be thought that there are some particular subjects deserving consideration; but these may safely be left to the care of the learned and excellent persons, who, in various departments, are charged with the duties of this University. On one or two matters I would ask their and your permission to dwell, and but for a few minutes; not that I can suppose these subjects to be neglected by the teachers, but that I would earnestly join my voice to theirs, and inculcate the closest attention to them.

UTILITY OF A CLOSE STUDY OF GREEK ORATORY FOR PRACTICAL LIFE.

The study of Attic oratory is one matter which cannot be too strongly pressed upon the pupil; that of the ancient analysis is another. The tendency of mathematical studies in the present day is to disregard the Greek geometry; that of classical studies is well to cultivate Greek learning, but rather to exalt the poets above the orators. The immeasurable superiority of the Greek to the Roman oratory is not only evinced by the devotion of the greatest master of the latter to the Attic models, by his constant study of them, by his not ceasing, even in advanced life, to practice Greek declamation, by his imitating—nay, translating from them, in his finest passages; but one consideration is decisive on this head—the Greek oratory is incomparably better adapted to our modern debating, business-like habits; and while it may be truly affirmed that, with all this excellence, hardly one of CICERO'S orations could even in parts ever be borne either by the Senate or the forum in our times, there is hardly one of the Greek which might not in circumstances like those for which they were composed, with a few alterations, be delivered before our tribunals or our public assemblies. Some of DEMOSTHENES' finest orations were those in private causes, and composed to be delivered by the parties, one of them by himself. They are very little studied now, but they well deserve ample attention both for the matter and the composition. The example of the ancient masters is ever to be kept before you in one important particular, their extreme care in preparing their speeches. Of this the clearest proofs remain. CICERO having a book of passages to be used on occasions is well known; indeed, we have his own account of it, and of the mistake he once made in using it, (*Ad. Att.* xxi., 6,) but the book of *prœmia*, which DEMOSTHENES had, has come down to us, the only doubt being raised (though I hardly think there can be any,) whether they were, like Cicero's passages, kept ready for use, or passages prepared of speeches, the preparation of which, on the whole, he had not time to finish. One thing is certain, that he was very averse to extempore speaking, and most reluctantly, as he expressed it, "trusted his success to fortune;" and his orations abound in passages, and even parts of passages, again and again used by him with such improvements as their reception on delivery or subsequent reflection suggested. There is even seen great parsimony in preserving small portions unchanged when the right composition had been attained. I have examined this subject very fully on different occasions, and I find the views taken are approached by Attic scholars both in England and France.

PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

But I dwell upon the subject at present in order to illustrate the necessity of full preparation and of written composition to those who would attain real excellence in the rhetorical art. In truth, a certain proficiency in public speaking may be acquired by any one who chooses often to try it, and can harden himself against the pain of frequent failures. If he is a person of no capacity his speeches will be very bad; but even though he be a man of genius they will not be eloquent. A sensible remark or a fine image may occur; but the loose, and slovenly, and poor diction, the want of art in combining and disposing of his ideas, the inability to bring out many of his thoughts, and the incompetency to present any of them in the best and most efficient form, will reduce the speaker to the level of an ordinary talker. His diction is sure to be clumsy, incorrect, unlimited in quantity, and of no value. Such a speaker is never in want of a word, and hardly ever has one that is worth hearing, "*Sine hæc quidem conscientia,*" (says QUINTILIAN, speaking of written composition,) "*ipsa illa extempore dicendi facultas inanem modo loquacitatem dabit et verba in labris nascentia.*" (xliii.) It is a common error to call this natural eloquence; it is the reverse; it is neither natural nor eloquent. A person under the influence of strong feelings or passions, pouring forth all that fills his mind, produces a powerful effect on his hearers, and often attains without any art the highest beauties of rhetoric. The language of the passions flows easily, but is concise and simple, and the very opposite of the wordiness just described. The untrained speaker who is also unpracticed, and utters according to the dictates of his feelings, now and then succeeds perfectly; but in these rare instances he would not be the less successful for having studied the art, while that study would enable him to succeed equally in all he delivers, and would give him the same control over the feelings of others whatever might be the state of his own. Herein indeed consists the value of the study; it enables him to do at all times what nature only teaches on rare occasions. Nor is there a better corrective of the faults complained of in the eloquence of modern times than the habitual contemplation of ancient models, more especially the chaste beauties of the Greek compositions, and the diligent practice of severe written preparation. It is the greatest of all mistakes to fancy that even a carefully prepared passage cannot be delivered before a modern assembly. I once contended on this point with an accomplished classical scholar, and no inconsiderable speaker himself, Lord MELBOURNE, who at once undertook to point out the passages which had been prepared and those which were given off-hand and at the inspiration of the moment. He was wrong in almost every guess he made. Lord DENMAN on a more remarkable occasion, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the Queen's case, made the same mistake upon the passage delivered before the adjournment in the middle of the first day of the defence. The objection made that prepared passages are artificial and disclose the preparation is wholly groundless. In the first place, nothing can be more artificial than a speech must in almost all cases necessarily be that is anything beyond mere conversation. Next it is the manner, not the substance, which is prepared; and, finally, if the art used is shown and not concealed the artist alone is in fault.

THE GREEK GEOMETRY.

The ancient analysis, or Greek geometry, the other subject specified, well deserves diligent attention. The preference of the modern analysis, justified by its far greater power, has been found not only to supersede, but unnecessarily to exclude all study of the ancient. This is very unfortunate; for the Greek geometry has eminent and in some respects peculiar merits. Its elegance is the object of admiration even with those most devoted to the methods that have supplanted it. The exercise which it gives to the reasoning faculties is as peculiar to its investigations as the elegance by which they are distinguished. At each step the preceding steps are kept present to the mind; and the result is arrived at, not by a mechanical operation, but by a sustained chain of reasoning. That it is incomparably less powerful than the algebraic geometry, which we owe to the happy suggestions of DESCARTES and the subsequent discovery of NEWTON and LIEBNITZ, cannot be denied. But that its powers have been much underrated is manifest from the extraordinary success of MATTHEW STEWART in solving problems before deemed beyond its reach—KEPLER'S problem and the inverse problem or centripetal forces—although it may well be questioned if he could by mere geometrical analysis have pursued these investigations had NEWTON'S demonstration not been known to him. In one respect, however, the ancient analysis has a singular merit, the discussion of limits. Its careful exhaustive process of examining all the cases in which any solution is possible, and thus preventing any oversight, is invaluable, and might furnish suggestions of importance to the moderate analyst. The remarkable error into which NEWTON fell in his solution of the problem justly termed by him *longe omnium difficilimum*, (of finding the comet's trajectory from three observations,) could never have occurred under the ancient method, for in discussing the limits it would have been found that the 16th Lemma has a prismatic case, and that is the case of the comet; a matter never observed until V. BOSCOVICH hit upon it in 1739, all which was before known being that the Newtonian solution must be erroneous because it threw the comet of that year on the wrong side of the sun. Though these merits unquestionably belong to the ancient analysis, nothing can be more inaccurate than the view sometimes taken by its admirers, that it is more strict in its demonstration than the modern. There can be no degrees of certainty, and the proofs are absolutely certain in both. When the study of the Greek geometry is recommended to those whose rule must be with the *Principia nocturnâ versate manû, versate diurnâ*, it should be borne in mind how highly the author of that immortal work prized the ancient method of investigation, as we learn from both the internal evidence of the book itself, and from the statement of his friend and follower HALLEY, himself a diligent student of the Greek geometry. Let the high authority of Mr. CHASLES be added, himself a great master of the most recent improvements of the calculus; and in this place it would be wrong to pass over the distinguished names of WALLACE and IVORY, both deeply imbued with the principles of the modern analysis and expert in application, but diligently cultivating the ancient also. They were great analysts in all respects, and the latter the most eminent mathematician that has appeared in this country since Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

But these studies are less connected with the business of active life than others; the Greek geometry not at all, and the Attic oratory only important as refining the taste and being subservient to the perfection of our own.

THE DUTY OF HISTORIANS.

Eloquence, however, can only in these times be worthily employed in furthering objects little known to, and, if dimly perceived, little cared for, by the masters of the art in ancient days—the rights of the people, the improvement of their condition, their advancement in knowledge and refinement—above all, in maintaining the cause, the sacred cause, of peace at home and abroad. Suffer me to dwell somewhat upon the intimate connection of this last-mentioned important subject with the education of youth, the formation of their opinions, the cherishing of right feelings, upon the merits of those whose history is taught, or who are known as cotemporaries, at least as having flourished in times near our own. Historians and political reasoners, the instructors of the people, have ill discharged their duty in this most important respect; partaking largely in the illusions of the vulgar, which they were bound to dispel, dazzled by the spectacle of great abilities, and still more of their successful exertion, they have held up to admiration the worst enemies of mankind, the usurpers who destroyed their liberties, the conquerors who shed their blood—men who, in the pursuit of power or of fame, made no account of the greatest sufferings they could inflict on their fellow-creatures. The worst cruelty, the vilest falsehood, has not prevented the teachers of the world from bestowing the name of great upon those scourges, as if themselves belonged either to the class of ambitious warriors and intriguing statesmen, or to the herd of ordinary men whom successful crimes defrauded at once of their rights and their praises; and to this must be ascribed by far the greater part of the encouragement held to an unprincipled, profligate conduct in those who have the destinies of nations in their hands. It is not, however, by merely abstaining from indiscriminate praise, and by dwelling with disproportionate earnestness upon the great qualities and passing over bad ones of eminent men, and thus leaving a false general impression of them, that historians err and pervert the feelings and opinions of mankind. Even if they were to give a careful estimate of each character, and pronounce just judgment upon the whole, they would still leave by far the most important part of their duty unperformed, unless they also framed their narrative so as to excite an interest in the worthies of past times; to make us dwell with delight on the scenes of human improvement, to lessen the pleasure too naturally felt in contemplating successful courage or skill, whensoever these are directed to the injury of mankind; to call forth our scorn of perfidious designs however successful, our detestation of cruel and bloodthirsty propensities, however powerful the talents by which their indulgence was secured. Instead of holding up to our admiration the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," it is the historian's duty to make us regard with unceasing delight the ease, worth and happiness of blessed peace. He must remember that

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war's;"

and to celebrate these triumphs, the progress of science and of art, the extension and security of freedom, the improvement of national institutions, the diffusion of general prosperity—exhausting on such pure and wholesome themes all the resources of his philosophy, all the graces of his style, giving honor to whom honor is due, withholding all incentives to misplaced interest and vicious admiration, and not merely by general remarks on men and events, but by the manner of describing the one and recording the other, causing us to entertain the proper sentiments, whether of respect or interest, or of aversion or indifference, for the various subjects of the narrative. Consider for a moment what the perpetrators of the greatest crimes that afflict humanity propose to themselves as their reward for overrunning other countries and oppressing their own. It is the enjoyment of power, or of fame, or of both.

"He can requite thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame in such martial acts as these,
And he can spread thy name on lands and seas,
Whatever clime the sun's broad circle warms."

Unquestionably the renown of their deeds, their names being illustrious in their own day and living after them in future ages, is, if not the uppermost thought, yet one that fills a large place in their minds. Surely if they were well assured that every writer of genius, or even of such merit as secured his page from oblivion, and every teacher of youth would honestly hold up to hatred and contempt acts of injustice, cruelty, treachery, whatever talents they might display, whatever success they might achieve, and that the opinions and the feelings of the world would join in thus detesting and thus scorning, it is not romantic to indulge a hope that some practical discouragement might be given to the worst enemies of our species. That in this as in everything else there is action and reaction cannot be doubted. The existence of the popular feeling in its strength beguiles the historian, and, instead of endeavoring to reclaim, he panders to it. Sounder and better sentiments might gradually be diffused, and the bulk of mankind be weaned from this fatal error, of which the heavy price is paid by themselves in the end.

CONQUERORS AND THEIR CRIMES.

It is not to be denied that the degree of reprobation due to such crimes must practically depend upon the age in which they have been committed and the nation to which the offender belongs. It would be a gross exaggeration of feelings right in themselves were the same blame attached to usurpation or conquest among Eastern nations as among Europeans, or among Europeans in the dark ages as all, when calmly considering their conduct, without hesitation pronounce upon tyrants and conquerors in the present day. But one consideration oftentimes referred to is never to be admitted as an extenuation, much less a defence of unjust hostilities—the propensity of man to war, called the incurable propensity by those who make no attempt to apply a remedy. This is the very worst and most vulgar form of necessity, or denying man's free-will, and impiously making Heaven the author of our guilt. But the absurdity is equal to the wickedness of the pretext. The self-same topic might be used in excuse or in palliation of the ordinary crimes of pillage and murder—nay, might be applied as well to physical as moral evil, and given as a reason against using the lightning rod to protect us from the storm, or against taking precautions to escape the venom of the snake when his rattle warns us, or the fury of the tiger when he howls in the forest. Yet what but the proneness of man to succumb under great genius, wickedly used, can be urged in extenuation of NAPOLEON'S usurpation, by which he made France pay for her delivery from the anarchy and bloodshed of the Republic by the utter loss of her freedom, and in extenuation of his dreadful wars, waged to gratify an almost insane ambition at the cost of the people's misery, and the massacre and pillage of their neighbors? From the height to which his crimes had raised him of all but Emperor of the West, and from the eminence, so dearly purchased by the French, of having dictated terms to all the Sovereigns in their own Capitals, he and they were hurled. Twice they had the bitter mortification of receiving the law in their own Capital from those whom they had once trampled upon; and his fate and their humiliation were the work of headstrong passions, blinding his reason after extinguishing his human feelings. The latest and best historian of his reign, (M. THIERS,) though filled with admiration of his genius, and, as if natural to human weakness, leaning towards the hero of his tale, has been compelled to account for his downfall by six capital errors committed through a lust of dominion which no conquest could satiate, and through the caprices which sooner or later are sure to spring up in the soil of despotic power uncontrolled. Of these six errors any one would have sufficed to shake, almost to subvert, his power; and every one of them had caused the destruction of thousands, the wretchedness of millions. It would only be by a perversion of all right feelings that the spectacle of his fate could excite our pity, or that we could regard his expulsion from France amid the execrations of the people whom he had plunged into slavery, misery and discomfiture, his attempt at self-destruction, his wretched end, a solitary prisoner in a remote island, as other than the just retribution by unexampled suffering for unexampled crimes; by the pride which had for self-indulgence humbled all others being laid prostrate in its train; by that wretchedness falling at length on himself which whensoever he had a purpose to serve he had never hesitated to make others undergo. Let it be remembered that in every war which he waged, from his assumption of supreme power until his banishment to Elba, he was the aggressor; that each one was undertaken for his personal aggrandisement, with a thin disguise of national glory—the glory of France, of which he was not a native—and we have the pleasure of his guilt. The death of ENGHIEN, the sufferings of WRIGHT, the punishment of PALM (all proceeding from the excess of cruelty which fear is so apt to engender in a violent temper,) and the tortures of TOUSSAINT, are often dwelt upon because the fortunes of individuals, presenting a more definite object to the mind, strike our imagination and rouse our feelings more than wretchedness in larger masses less distinctly perceived. The outrage upon religion by his declaring himself a Mahometan to further his views in Egypt, and the equal outrage upon morality by the mingled force and fraud in his circumvention of the Spanish princes, have in like manner been singled out as peculiar subjects of reproach. But to the eye of calm reflection, the undertaking an unjustifiable war for a selfish purpose, or the persisting a day longer than is necessary in a contest which was begun on right grounds, presents a more grievous object of contemplation, implies a disposition more pernicious to the world, and is fitted to call down a reprobation far more severe.

WELLINGTON AND WASHINGTON.

The history of later times, indeed of our own country, affords a contrast to the failings and the vices which we have been viewing, and the contemplation of which may well excite sorrow for the great genius which they perverted, and abhorrence of the mischievous uses to which they turned it. Of our own illustrious captain and statesman, who defeated all NAPOLEON'S Marshals in the cause of his country and her allies, and who ended by overcoming NAPOLEON himself, it might not be fit to speak in this way; because, though no one can have the least doubt how he would have acted in a like position, yet he never had the opportunity of declining an assumption of power beyond the law. But in WASHINGTON we may contemplate every excellence, military and civil, applied to the service of his country and of mankind—a triumphant warrior, unshaken in confidence when the most sanguine had a right to despair, a successful ruler in all the difficulties of a course wholly untried—directing the formation of a new Government for a great people, the first time so vast an experiment had ever been tried by man—voluntarily and unostentatiously retiring from supreme power with the veneration of all parties, of all nations, of all mankind, that the rights of men might be conserved, and that his example might never be appealed to by vulgar tyrants. It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of WASHINGTON.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GREAT MONARCHS.

But though the offence is great of passing over the crimes of eminent men without duly expressing the abhorrence or contempt which they raise in all rational and virtuous minds, care must be taken to describe fully their merits, to set forth their great qualities, and to admit those good ones which are sometimes found even in wicked and wholly unprincipled men, and much more in those whose crimes are an exception to their general character. The interests of justice and the truth of history require this candid statement; but it must be added that the benefits are not inconsiderable which result from one dwelling on these better parts, and pressing them on men's minds with the authority of great names which may influence some, while their example must arrest the attention of all. Thus the wickedness of HENRY V.'s wars of mere plunder, and his feebleness in sacrificing OLDCASTLE, the most distinguished person of the age, to the fury of bigots whom he was courting, must ever be related with a full admission, not indeed of the benefits which our Constitution derived from the cost of his expeditions requiring the popular consent to his supplies, but of his great capacity as a commander, his general sincerity and frankness, so rare in princes and statesmen of those times, and his freedom at least from such a stain of cruelty as attaches to the memory of his uncle, the Black Prince, whom MR. HUME describes as a perfect character, to the hour of his death "unstained by any blamable action," suppressing the massacre of 3,000 persons of both sexes and all ages at Limoges before his face in his last illness. So the unjust and sanguinary wars of EDWARD III. with Scotland and France must not shut our eyes to his great talents both in the field and in government, to the mildness of his administration, and to the improvements he effected both in our jurisprudence and in our Constitution. When we describe the political fraud and falsehood of ELIZABETH, her maltreatment of MARY, and her covert attempts to take her off by assassination, her sacrifice of DAVISON for obeying her commands for the execution in order to support her false denial of these commands, we must at the same time commemorate her great qualities for government, by which she preserved the peace of her dominions in a season of extreme difficulty from religious as well as political dissensions, and her allowing no influence whatever in the management of public affairs to those favorites with whom indeed she led a life of indulgence little sanctioned by most Protestant historians. But far worse princes, while justly held up to reprobtion for their tyranny, and to contempt for their sordid schemes carried into execution at the public expense, in fact by the plunder of their subjects, deserve just commendation for their encouragement of the arts, and advancing the improvement of their country. Instead of denying all merit to LORENZO DE MEDICI, or ascribing his munificence to vanity, we are only to lament that his accomplishments and his patronage of genius should have dazzled good men, friends of liberty as well as of letters, and blinded them to the conduct of one who enslaved his country, directed its resources by a series of fraudulent devices to his own profit, treacherously intrigued to subvert the power of his neighbors, shed the blood of his adversaries at home sometimes by his official tools, sometimes by delivering them over to the mob, when their atrocious offences against him might have been surely visited by the law. Take even the worst of rulers—those whose cruelty and profligacy are the detestation of all mankind, our own RICHARD III. and the BORGIAS. The former is believed upon light evidence to have committed many crimes besides those of which there can be no doubt, while just praise is not given to his capacity, his courage, his improvement of our jurisprudence, and the mildness of his government to all but the nobles; and the latter (the BORGIAS) have not been generally noted as they deserved for their talents in government, their protection of learning, and especially their promotion of the important study of jurisprudence. The caprice of historians in some sort resembles that of the vulgar, either struck by signal turpitude and regarding it as pervading generally, and excluding all exceptions, or only securing the exception and making it the rule of decision. A Borgia is held incapable of any good of any kind; a Lorenzo incapable of evil. Nothing can tend more to keep men in ignorance than such exaggerations; and they have the hurtful effect of intercepting the instruction which a contemplation of the real state of the facts in each case is fitted to impart. The ills that have proceeded from the great scourge of later days have been adverted to, as well as the mischievous effects of the admiration which he excited, and which unhappily has not ceased to inspire the people whom he most injured. But some of his great qualities it would be impossible to admire too much; and though his genius may be pronounced inimitable, in some things his example may be followed, and it is therefore fit that these should be recorded.

There is, indeed, an obvious expediency in dwelling rather upon qualities the example of which may lead to imitation, than upon genius however calculated to command admiration—genius which consists in the rare gifts of rich fancy, perception of resemblance and differences not apparent to ordinary minds but admitted by all as soon as suggested, quick and sure judgment, and the power of not only abstracting the attention from all objects save one, but of directing and concentrating it upon that one. This is what we call genius, the gift of very few, and the works of which are to be admired at an awful distance. The ordinary qualities which diligent study and a fixed desire to excel may place more or less within the reach of all are most fit to be recommended by the example and the success of distinguished individuals. Of these NAPOLEON possessed two in an eminent degree; they can never be sufficiently kept in mind, and they are of universal application—the strict economy of time, in compliance with the maxim, "Take care of the minutes, the hours will take care of themselves;" and the habit of invariably mastering the whole of whatever subject or part of a subject he considered himself interested in being acquainted with. The captain who conveyed him to Elba expressed to me his astonishment at his precise and, as it were, familiar knowledge of all the minute details connected with the ship. I heard from one connected with the great Helvetic mediation (1802) that, though the deputies soon found how hopeless they were of succeeding with the First Consul, yet they felt themselves defeated in the long discussion by one more thoroughly master of all the details of the complicated question than they could have believed it possible for any foreigner to become. My illustrious friend the Duke of WELLINGTON had a like consummate acquaintance with whatever subject he was called upon to consider practically; among others may be mentioned his regimental economy and discipline, which NAPOLEON did not so well know, because he cared not so much for the comforts of his men, nor was at all sparing of their lives (a principal object at all times with the Duke;) but he had a knowledge almost preternatural of the place where each corps, or even company of his vast armies, was to be found at any given time, because this was ultimately connected with the use he might make of what he somewhat unfeelingly termed "the raw material."

These examples cited of the rule which forbids superficial knowledge absolutely, and prescribes going to the bottom of every subject, or part of any subject, we intend to learn, give it the sanction of the example of both those eminent men, and show that it is a cause of their invariable success.

DUTY OF ALL MEN TO LABOR FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

The effect of action and reaction upon the historian and the multitude has been adverted to. As regards the actors in the affairs of the world it is not to be overlooked, and it may even afford some extenuation of their faults. The multitude are in a measure the accomplices, if not the instigators, of those who, for selfish objects, betray their interests and work their misery or their ruin. Seduced by the spectacle of triumphant force, stricken with wonder at the mere exercise of great faculties with great success, men withdraw their eyes from the means by which the ends are attained, and lose their natural hatred of wickedness in their admiration of genius and their sense of power. It is truly a disinterested admiration, for they themselves pay the price, and their oppression, with every suffering that misgovernment can inflict, is the result of the cruelty which they did not abhor, the meanness which they did not scorn when dazzled with the false lustre shed over detestable or despicable deeds by brilliant capacity crowned with victory. NAPOLEON knew how safely he might rely on their delusion, and he knew that the people whom he enslaved and ruined were intoxicated with the glory which he gained and for which they so heavily paid. In one respect at least he was less to blame than they; he faced the danger, if he witnessed the miseries of war; while they in perfect safety upheld him in his course to make their country unprofitably powerful by the slaughter of thousands and the misery of millions. Surely a most sacred duty is imposed upon the teachers of mankind, whether historians who record or reasoners who comment upon events, to exert all their powers for weaning them from this fatal delusion; to mark as their worst enemies those who would cherish the feelings of mutual aversion or jealousy between nations connected by near neighborhood, which makes hostility most pernicious, and friendly intercourse most beneficial; and, above all, unceasingly to impress upon their minds the contrast between the empty renown of war, with its unspeakable horrors, and the solid glory of peace, as real as its blessings are substantial. It is said that the present ruler of France returned from his successful campaign impressed with a deep sense of its horrors, and that his wise devotion to the peaceful improvement of the country has been stimulated by the recollection of the scenes he had witnessed. Let us hope and trust that no vile flatterer will ever succeed in tempting him to abandon his course, and that he will join all virtuous and rational men in discountenancing the feelings which, under his predecessor, were productive of much misery to France and to the world—feelings which impose and still impose upon all neighboring nations the heavy cost of unceasing watchfulness and preparation.

It is not enough, however, that the instructors of the people, and especially of youth, avoid propagating dangerous errors and implanting or encouraging in their growth feelings hostile to the best interests of mankind. Their duty is to inculcate principles and cherish sentiments having the direct tendency to promote human happiness. Now, the wisdom of ancient times, though it dealt largely with the subject of our passions, and generally with the nature of man in the abstract, never stopped to regard as worthy of consideration the rights, the comforts, and the improvements of the community at large. The people were appealed to when advantage could be taken of their prejudices, or their feelings could be excited for a particular purpose; their advancement in knowledge and refinement was little regarded, and he who devoted himself to render them real service was viewed as going out of the ordinary path and seeking glory in a singular and fantastic way. '*Vide quæso,*" says JULIUS CÆSAR, "*ne tua divina virtus admirationis plus sit habitura quam gloriæ; si quidem gloria est illustris et pervagata multorum et magnorum vel in suos, vel in patriam, vel in omne genus hominum fama meritorum.*" (Pro Marcello, viii.) The space was supposed impassible that separates the vulgar from the philosopher and the statesman; they were not even regarded as much above the brutes which perish. "*Si ut sapientibus placet,*" says TACITUS, "*non cum corpore extinguuntur magnæ animæ.*" A sounder philosophy or a purer religion have in modern times entirely abolished all such distinctions; and to consult the interests and promote the improvement in every way of the great body of the people is not only the object of all rational men's efforts, but the best title to public respect and the direct road to fame. The instructors of youth have thus devolved upon them the duty of directing the minds of their pupils towards the most important purposes which their acquirements can serve to promote, the diffusion of knowledge among the people, and their general improvement, inculcating the grand lesson of morals as well as of wisdom, that whatever they learn, of whatever accomplishments they become possessed, in a word, all their acquired talents as much as their natural gifts are a trust held for the benefit, not more of themselves than of their fellow-creatures, and of the use whereof they will one day have to render a strict account. The impressions left on the mind in early years are so lively that they last through life; and even when partially affected by other studies, or by the cares of the world, they still exert some influence, and may often be found far more than is supposed to modify the counteracting and neutralizing influences which they cannot resist. This undoubted truth is not the less important for being often admitted, though there is reason to fear oftener admitted than acted upon in practice.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SOCIETY.

The difference between ancient times and modern in one great particular cannot be too constantly kept before the eyes of youth—the difference arising from the art of printing, and its important effect, the discussion of all questions by written addresses to much greater numbers than can attend public meetings. The orator has thus a fellow-laborer, it may be a supporter or an opponent, but certainly a rival, in the author, who no longer, as of old, addresses a select few at a different time, perhaps long after the occasion of the discussion, but addresses the same persons who form the orator's audience, and vast numbers besides, nearly at the same time and in the same circumstances. It is needless to observe how incalculably this increases the importance of the literary class of the community: and this never can be too deeply impressed upon the student. All the heavy responsibility which rests on this class should be unceasingly dwelt upon; nor can there be a more fit thing than to cite the words of MIRABEAU, who held the literary character in the highest estimation, glorying in the name of author, proud and not ashamed of receiving the wages of his labor, necessary for his support, albeit of a house more under the dominion of family pride than any in France, to the excess of denying their relationship to the great engineer who belonged to their race, (REGUETI,) and conferred more real glory on them than all other members. MIRABEAU thus apostrophizes literary men:

"Oh! would they but devote themselves honestly to the noble art of being useful! if their indomitable vanity would compound with itself and sacrifice fame to dignity! if, instead of vilifying one another, and tearing one another in pieces, and mutually destroying their influence, they would combine their exertions and their labors to overthrow the ambitious, who usurps, the imposter who deceives, the base, who sells himself; if, scorning the vile vocation of literary gladiators, they banded themselves like true brethren in arms, against prejudice, falsehood, quackery, tyranny of whatever description, in less than a century the whole face of the earth would be changed!"

It is pleasing, it is also useful, to reflect upon the tendency of academical studies to pierce beyond our walls, and by means of popular assemblies and the Press to spread over the people the knowledge here acquired. Not only have the lectures occasionally delivered by our Professors beyond the precincts had the happiest effect on the middle classes, but they have extended to the working men. It was, indeed, a pupil of this University (BIRKBECK,) afterwards transferred to a quasi-collegiate chair at Glasgow, who 60 years ago made the great step of lecturing upon scientific subjects to the working classes. In the town where WATT in his workshop applied in philosophic principle the knowledge he had learned from BLACK to the construction of the great engine which has almost changed the face of the world, the attempt was most appropriately made, and with complete success, to demonstrate that the highest intellectual cultivation, and a keen relish for the sublime truths of science, is compatible with the daily toils and cares of our humbler brethren. A further encouragement to the spread of such studies has been recently given by the English Universities in

bestowing honors of a class subordinate to academical, after due examination. There can be no doubt that we shall follow so admirable an example.

BENEFICENCE AND BENEVOLENCE.

The instructors of youth have no more important duty than to inculcate the great truth—even through life worthy of a large share in the guidance of our conduct—that it is beneficence rather than benevolence, at least, benevolence shown in beneficence, which can be regarded as a virtue, and entitled to confidence and respect. Mere good disposition, unless guided by good judgment, may be admired as amiable, but must be barren of good fruit, and may even produce evil. Charity ill bestowed may prove more hurtful than selfishness; and they who have impoverished themselves or their heirs may find others yet more injured by their ignorance or errors, as gifts bestowed with the best intentions have been found to promote the immorality and propagate the disease which they were desirous to prevent. Foundling and Small-pox Hospitals, both in England and Ireland, and on the Continent, are the proofs. But where the will to serve mankind unites with the knowledge how to serve them—where the will is followed by the deed, and the desire to do good is gratified at a personal sacrifice, there can be no greater merit in the eyes of man, nor any, let us humbly affirm, more fitted to obtain the approval of Heaven. It is bountifully ordered that such conduct shall even in this life be rewarded, both by an approving conscience and by the delight which the reflection affords. But generous acts are limited by our means, and we can only in a few instances have this enjoyment. I have known a small circle of persons who made a point of doing some act of kindness to individuals daily—that is, daily on an average, keeping what was termed a "Titus account," from the Roman Emperor, who deemed every day lost in which some deed of mercy or favor had not been done. But such indulgences are confined by our circumstances or our necessary avocations. Then let us compound by acts which have a benencial tendency on a larger scale, and give whole classes of our fellow-creatures cause to bless our names. Such is the duty, and such ought to be the pleasure of all men, each in his station, and at every age, from the entrance into active life down to its close, even of those whose years make it necessary to relax, though by no means to give up their labors. From an entire discontinuance of work they would vainly seek repose.

"The want of occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distrest."

In former times it was very usual for those whose lives had been passed in camps or courts, wearied with the turmoil and anxieties of war, or the busy restlessness of intrigue, to seek repose in the cloister,

"In the deep solitudes and awful cells,"

where they fancied that

"Heavenly pensive meditation dwells;"

and fondly hoped by superstitious observances to efface their own memory of evil deeds, or to propitiate Heaven by mortifications which tormented themselves and benefited no one. Even many whose course had been blameless and who had only to lament the advance of age unfitting them for active life, sought the cloistered shade with the same design of enjoying rest and seeking the Divine favor by unprofitable service. In our day a wiser and more virtuous course is taken by those who are no longer able to perform all the duties which had exhausted the strength of their youth. They still feel able to contribute their share, though far less than they could wish, to the service of mankind. They trust that their solacing themselves with classical reminiscences may be pardoned to their period of life, as well as the prolixity of speech which attends it; and at any rate they can abstain from hurtful and degrading indulgences, and from the indulgence of inaction and indolence as degrading if less hurtful—

"Pierits polient studiis, multoque redundant
Eloquio; nec desidiis, dapibusque paratis
Indulgere juvat; nec tanta licentia vitæ
Abripit, aut mores ætas lasciva relaxat;
Sed gravibus ouris animum, sortita senilem,
Ignea longævo frænatur corde juventus."

If in action good intentions avail nothing without deeds, and even deeds are of no merit, however well meant, unless wisely done, so opinions as opinions, and, without reference to actions, are of no value except for their truth, their soundness; and this is alone to be regarded in their adoption. Their favor with man, their subserviency to a particular purpose, their accordance with a prevailing prejudice, their striking novelty and originality or repugnance to commonly received doctrines—are all wholly extraneous to that which alone must be considered in our inquiries, and especially in our teaching—their truth or falsehood alone to be regarded and nothing else. But in the same degree in which the pursuit of truth must be the sole object, so is the bearing entirely with those who dissent from us a paramount duty. Indeed, the one position is involved in the other. We cannot be in search of truth alone, but in pursuit of something else, and we do not allow others to hold their opinions, however different from ours. These differences can only be the ground of our disapproving or pitying, but on no account of blaming. If they have honestly formed their opinions upon whatever subject, moral, political, or religious, they may be blamed for the misconduct of the understanding, but not for the opinions, however erroneous, to which it has led them. To God they are responsible, and not to man, and in proportion to the importance of the subject is the responsibility heavy; in the subject of religion, therefore, heaviest of all, because there even carelessness, oversight, is criminal; deeply to be blamed by men, though not to be punished, and in the sight of God one of the gravest offences. It is strange how great in all ages has been the confusion of ideas on this subject, and greatest upon matters where it was most hurtful—religious opinion. Men justly regarded these of all others the most important, and error the most to be deplored; and that every temporal consideration was comparatively insignificant. But they also supposed that belief was voluntary; therefore, having the power, they drew the inference that they had not only a right, but a duty to exercise their power in compelling the unbeliever or destroying him, as LOUIS IX. (ST. LODIS,) the mildest and most conscientious of Princes, held it the duty of a true knight when he met unbelievers not to reason with them, but put them to death; so little could he have opened his mind to comprehend, much less to embrace, the doctrine of Bishop JEREMY TAYLOR, delivered by him as that of all rational men—"No man can change his opinion when he will, and using force may make a hypocrite, but never a right believer." All intolerance of every kind proceeds from the same confusion of ideas, the more mischievous because oftentimes perfectly honest, from that of ST. LOUIS and the Inquisition down to its mildest form of attaching civil disqualifications to religious opinions, and even to political, when they have at some period been connected with religious belief. The prejudices and gross errors in which such persecution in all its forms originates cannot be too carefully guarded against in practice, or too fully exposed in teaching. The sound doctrines on all subjects of moral, political and theological science, at all times taught within these walls, have established the character of the University upon a solid foundation.

But it is not to be forgotten that the injury to the cause of truth has been done by a very eminent person, in whose great capacity and celebrity this city takes a just pride, how much soever his talents may have been misapplied; and it well becomes the instructors of youth strenuously to counteract the influence of DAVID HUME, both on account of the incalculable importance of the subject on which he was misled, and also in respect of a far less material circumstance—the disposition of ignorant persons in other countries to represent him as having founded an infidel school or sect in Scotland. It is fit that on this point the truth should be plainly spoken—Mr. HUME was not a sceptic either in his political or religious errors. His opinions were perfect, decided when they could be held upon positive or affirmative positions, and as decided as any that could be held upon mere negation. He was the adversary of popular rights, and the ally of the English High Church Party against those rights, widely as he differed from all Churchmen upon the grounds of their belief and the foundations of their power. He was upon all religion, natural and revealed, a disbeliever, rather than an unbeliever, rejecting the evidence of the former, and declaring it to be wholly insufficient to prove the existence of a Deity or the immortality of the soul; and holding the statements upon which the latter rests to be not only false but impossible. This is not scepticism, but dogmatism. It is the assertion that of a miracle there can be no proof; that of a God and future state there is no proof,—no reason whatever to believe it. This, then, is atheism as much as any person of sound mind can hold the opinion, and this ought constantly to be exposed as such and refuted. Fortunately there are the means of triumphant refutation; for upon natural religion the whole argument of HUME rests upon an entire misconception of the nature of inductive reasoning; and it is not too much to affirm that if he had ever attended to any branch of natural philosophy he could not have fallen into so manifest an error. There is no one part of the argument which would not destroy all inductive science; all generalization would be put an end to; experimental inquiry must stand still; no step could be made, no conclusion drawn, beyond the mere facts observed, and the science must be derived from the process or general reasoning upon particular facts, into the bare record of those particular facts themselves. The late discoveries in fossil osteology afford additional proofs of Mr. HUME'S hasty assumptions both on the question of a Providence or that of miracles. It is now proved by evidence which he must have admitted to be sufficient that at one remote period in the history of our globe there was an exertion of creative power to form the human and certain other races not before existing; so that he must have believed in the miracle of creation—that is, the interposition of a Being powerful enough to suspend the established order of things, and make a new one. The argument rests on the same grounds as to a future state, in so far as he denies the proof of a power to continue the soul apart from the body. But there is this material difference in the evidence, that an induction is conclusive as to the existence of the Deity, and the independent and separate nature of the soul, but only proves the probability of its continued existence. Its entirely different nature from matter, as shown in the quickness of its operations, its independence of the body, proved by the faculties sometimes becoming stronger as the body decays—above all, its surviving the complete change of the body, so that hardly a particle of the corporeal frame remains while the mind continues unchanged, unless perhaps by gaining strength—all demonstrate its different consitution and its independent existence; and, as there no one example of annihilation in the universe—what is termed destruction being only dissolution and new combination, and the soul, from the singleness of its nature without parts, being incapable of such destruction—we are left to infer, from the prevalence of benevolent design in all the Creator's works, that He will continue what he has formed, and so largely endowed, and so bountifully cherished.

It is not, perhaps, just to consider Mr. HUME'S unfortunate views as adopted from the desire to take a line different from the commonly received opinions, though the force of this temptation to a young author may have been naturally enough suspected. But that his political prejudices biased his mind can hardly be doubted. He had formed the worst opinion of the Commonwealth men in the seventeenth century, and of their successors the Whigs in his own day, and the fanaticism of the former gave him a prejudice against their religious principles, like that of the Tories and Freethinkers in Queen ANNE'S time. His inaccuracy as an historian, from his tory prejudices and his habitual carelessness, is now universally admitted; indeed, even where he had no bias of opinion or feeling to mislead him, that inaccuracy appears manifest, as in the suppression of all mention of the Limoges massacre when describing the Black Prince's whole conduct through life as without a stain. Of the like carelessness in some instances, and prejudices in others, his writings on religious subjects give constant proofs. The entire misapplication of Archbishop TILLOTSON'S argument on the real presence is one instance, and the perversion or ignorance of inductive science is another; to which may be added his failing to observe that the argument against miracles would apply to cases of testimony which may be put as quite decisive, and which he himself must have admitted. The admirable style of this great author, and his acuteness and ingenuity, have only in his religious and historical works served for the propagation of error; and the contrast is very remarkable which they present to his writings on subjects of which he had made himself master, and on which he had no bias to mislead him. In his political discourses, when he was only in search of truth, and uninfluenced by the authority of particular interests, he first unfolded and enforced the sound principles which guide the commercial policy of modern times. It would be impossible too highly to commend these discourses, or too steadily to keep in view the cause of their superiority to his other works.

Greatly as this celebrated writer may be blamed for the rashness of his speculations, and his yielding to the bias which appears to have influenced him in these and other inquiries, he is almost entirely free from the charge justly made against VOLTAIRE and his cotemporaries, some of whom, as VOLTAIRE himself, were deists, of treating these matters with ridicule, or with ribaldry, or with a levity wholly unsuited to the sacred subject, and fitted only to inflict pain upon conscientious believers. With the exception of a sentence or two in the *Essay on Miracles*, his writings preserve the most unbroken gravity, and indeed the seriousness which is so becoming. The same praise belongs to ROUSSEAU, who, indeed, was a reluctant unbeliever; but, having none of that reasoning power which HUME possessed and abused, his unbelief is less to be censured. It has been deemed necessary to state these things respecting Mr. HUME in order that his authority may be reduced to its just dimensions, and especially with young men, led away by his great name, and his incontestably great merits in some important particulars.

But, beside counteracting that influence, the studies themselves in which he has been the promoter of error, are of such vast importance—one of them the most important of all—that no pains can be deemed too great, no care too unremitting, to exclude false doctrine, and inculcate sound opinions. Nor is it only in teaching divinity, technically so called, in unfolding the truths of revealed religion, that this duty can be discharged. The great doctrines of Natural Theology demand the closest attention, and afford the most valuable support to the teachers of the revealed Word. Nothing can be more groundless than the jealousy sometimes felt, but oftener professed, of natural religion by the advocates of revealed; BACON, who had his prejudices on the subject of final causes, occasioned by the abuse of that doctrine, describes natural religion as "the key of revealed, which," he says, "opens our understanding to the genuine spirit of the Scriptures, unlocking our belief, so that we may enter upon the serious contemplation of the Divine Power, the characters of which are so deeply engraven in the works of the creation."—(De Dig. et Aug. Lib. 61.) NEWTON has said, "*de Deo, de quo ex phænomenis disserere ad philosophiam naturalem pertinet.*"—(Principia Schol. Gen.) LOCKE declares "that he who would take away reason to make way for revelation, puts out the light of both, as if we should persuade a man to put out his eyes the better to receive the remote light of an invisible star by a telescope."—*Hum. Under IV.*, 19. 4. And TILLETSON, in his great sermons preached before the King and Queen upon the occasion of the naval victory in 1672, affirms that "the principles of natural religion are the foundation of that which is revealed." It is, therefore, most desirable that a line of demarcation should not be drawn by the teachers of revealed religion so as to exclude from their province the great truths of natural religion, as the subject of deep and continual attention; and the teachers of the latter and of moral philosophy generally, ought to be less shy than they too often are (not PALEY, however) of a reference to the truths of the Gospel dispensation. That dispensation may be safely rested upon its own proofs; but, should the weight of authority be required in its favor, we may assuredly ask if any one can pretend to be a better judge of physical and mathematical evidence than Sir ISAAC NEWTON, of moral evidence than Mr. LOCKE, of legal evidence than Lord HALE, all of whom, and after full inquiry, were firm believers of the Gospel truths.

But not only is the habit to be deplored of drawing a line between theology and the other branches of learning, it is equally necessary that no line should be drawn between these and natural religion. There is hardly any head of philosophy which is not connected with it; and these sciences, as well as natural religion, must gain by keeping this connection constantly in view, and not considering that to treat of the one subject we must go out of the other. The wonders of the natural world have in all ages been dwelt upon as showing the hand of the Creator and Preserver at every step of our inquiries; and each new discovery has added to the devout confidence of the student. For instance, the late proof of the stability of the universe, so little suspected before our day that men argue on the necessity of interference to retain the planets in their path, has thus afforded a very striking illustration of the rational optimism which is the best solution of the ancient but constantly recurring question *pothen to kakon*—"whence comes evil."

Thus, then, natural theology stands at the head of all sciences, from the sublime and elevating nature of its objects. It tells of the creation of all things, of the mighty power that fashioned and sustains the universe, of the universal skill that contrived the wings and beak and feet of insects, invisible to the naked eye, and that lighted the lamp of day, and launched into space comets myriads of times larger than the earth, whirling ten times swifter than a cannon ball, and two thousand times hotter than red-hot iron. It passes the bounds of material existence, and raises us from the creation to the Author of Nature. Its office is not only to mark what things are, but for what purposes they were made by the infinite wisdom of an all-powerful Being, with whose existence and attributes its high prerogative is to bring us acquainted. If we prize, and justly, the delightful contemplations of the other sciences—if we hold it a marvellous gratification to have ascertained exactly the swiftness of the remotest planets, the number of grains that a piece of lead would weigh at their surfaces, and the degree in which each has become flattened in shape by revolving on its axis, it is surely a yet more noble employment of our faculties, and a still higher privilege of our nature, humbly but confidently to ascend from the universe to its great first cause, and investigate the unity, the personality, the intentions, as well as the matchless skill and mighty power of Him who made and moves and sustains those prodigious bodies, and all that inhabit them. But moral science lends liberally the same lights and bestows the same enjoyments. For He also created the mind of man, bestowed upon him a thinking, a reasoning, and a feeling nature, placed him in a universe of wonders, endowed him with faculties to comprehend them, and to rise by his meditations to a knowledge of their Divine cause. The connexion of attention with memory, the helps furnished by the influence of curiosity and the force of habit, the uses to which the feelings and the passions are subservient—as love to the continuance of the race, the affections to the rearing of it, hope to encourage and sustain, fear to protect from danger—all the instincts of all creatures, in some acting with a marvellous accuracy such as reason could not surpass, and all perfectly suited to the position of the individuals,—these are not more marvels of Divine skill than of the benevolence which pervades all creation, moral as well as material. But societies of men, even in his social capacity, are the special object of Divine care—"*Nihil est principi tibi Deo qui omnem hunc mundum regit quod quidem in terris fiat acceptius quam concilia cœtusque hominum jure sociali quæ civitates appellantur.*"—*Cic., Somn. Scip.* And the same pleasing and useful effects result from the study of man in his social as in his individual state, and from a contemplation of the structure and functions of the political world. The nice adaptation of our species for the social state, the increase of our power as well as the multiplication of our comforts and our enjoyments by union of purpose and of action, the subserviency of the laws governing the nature and motions of the natural world to the uses of man in his social condition, the tendency of his mental faculties and moral feelings to further the progress of social improvement, the predisposition of political combinations, even in unfavorable circumstances, to produce good; and the inherent powers by which evil is avoided, compensated and repaired; the singular laws, partly physical and partly moral, by which the numbers of mankind are maintained and the balance of the sexes preserved with unerring certainty—these form only a portion of the marvels to which the eye of the political observer is pointed, and by which his attention is arrested; for there is hardly any one political arrangement which, by its structure and formation, does not shed a light on the capacities of human nature, and illustrate the powers and wonders of the Providence to which man looks up as his maker and preserver.

But most important, and to our feeble nature most consolatory, is the impression which all our study of this vast subject leaves of perfect wisdom being accompanied by constant benevolence. This is declared by all the works around us, and is deeply felt in all the sentiments of our mind. We find everywhere proofs that we live under a ruler who, unlike human lawgivers, far oftener proclaims rewards than denounces punishment. Furthermore, it is a general rule and would be found absolute and universal, if our knowledge embraced the whole system, that while pleasure is held out to induce much more than pain to deter, the pleasure is beyond what would suffice, there is some gratification more than requisite. And this can only be because the giver of good delights in the happiness of his creatures. Such contemplations at once gratify a scientific curiosity and afford a moral indulgence. They prove that the awful Being, of whose existence we are made certain, and whom we know as our Creator, is the good Being by whose preserving care we are cherished, and sentiments of piety and devotion arise to fill our minds which he only can reject who has the faith of Epicurus and the feelings of a Stoic. The thorough exposing of these truths and dwelling incessantly upon them is not required for supporting the character of this famous University, but it must afford pure delight both to the teacher and the student. Above all, is the necessity of making upon the mind of early youth an impression which never can wear out by lapse of time, or be effaced by the rival influences of other contemplations or to be obliterated by the cares of the world. The lessons thus learned, and the feelings engendered or cherished, will shed their auspicious influence over the mind through life; protecting against the seductions of prosperous fortune, solacing in affliction, preparing for the great change that must close the scene by habitual and confident belief in the King, eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, and in the humble hope of immortality which the study of His works has inspired, and which the gracious announcements of His revealed will abundantly confirm.

The delivery of Lord BROUGHAM'S address was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its conclusion his lordship sat down amid enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.

In the evening Lord BROUGHAM was entertained at dinner by the Senatus Academicus in the Hopetoun Rooms, and and he afterwards attended an evening party in the palace of Holyrood House, given by Lady BELHAVEN, which was largely attended by the nobility and gentry residing in and around Edinburgh, by various distinguished strangers from a distance, and by members of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

FROM CHILI.

Political Changes and Movements—American Ships and Public Enterprises—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report which was circulated a few days ago, that DON ANTONIO VARAS had been appointed Minister of Interior as well as of Foreign Affairs, is now confirmed. On account of other public duties, Mr. VARAS has not yet entered on the duties of these offices. I may add, they are usually combined in one and the same person. It is also considered a certainty, in view of his appointment and acceptance of this post, that his name is completely withdrawn from the coming Presidential canvass. So that, as I intimated in my last note to you, it would seem that one element of discord has been already removed, and we may hope that the occasion will pass by without violence. It is well to notice that the Administration is consulting public opinion in a measure. All the charges made against this party in power, headed by MONTT and VARAS—for the leaders of it they unquestionably are—of cruelty and victims and blood-shedding, are just ridiculous to every sane man who is here on the spot. There have been, during all the fracas of last year, about six, or it may be eight, actual executions, every one of which has been on account of some flagrant and aggravating circumstance. Most of those executed have been soldiers or military officers, whose crime was mutiny during a state of war. One in this town was for setting fire to public edifices, and another for what may be considered the assassination of the Governor in the public streets. Whereas the decisions of the Courts, martial and civil, in accordance with the laws, have sentenced scores of men to death for treason and for bearing arms against the State, for whom the clemency of the very Government they had conspired against has come in to put the law's shield of mercy over them, and commuting their punishment, has given a term of imprisonment instead, or simply sent out of the country for a fixed number of years.

I will aim to keep you informed of anything that shall occur in regard to the coming election, and the prospects of peace. The recent statistics of commercial increase, which may be ascribed to the policy pursued by the party now in power, in no small degree, speak volumes to show that there has been wisdom and good policy displayed in the main, even if it be granted that still many things more remain to be done for the public weal.

The registration of voters for the next Presidential election takes place in November of this year. The election itself occurs at the beginning of 1861. In June Presidential electors declare the vote. And in September, on the 18th, answering to our July 4, the new President takes oath of office and his seat.

The mode is much like our own. The people in different provinces choose electors; and these indicate who shall be President.

It remains, therefore, to be seen when you run the train off your track and drive into that of threatened disunion; or this people off theirs, to go pell mell down the bank of anarchy. We hope you will set an example of moderation, and that here it may be followed.

The Alleghanians, who were here singing and playing at the the theatre, gave three exhibitions with moderate success, and have now gone to Santiago. Their names are WALDRON, Manager, Miss CARRIE HIFFERT, lady singer in English, French and Spanish pieces; Mr. STOEPEL on wood and straw piano, and two other men whose names I not at this moment have at command.

A company of circus people is also reported as having arrived at Talcahuano from the Sandwich Islands. They arrived in their own vessel, in which they go about visiting different ports in the Pacific. This Company consists of fourteen men, two girls and one woman—seventeen in all. They bring their horses, eight in number, in the vessel with them. They had given one performance in Concepcion at last dates. Of their names I know nothing as yet.

The Singers performed on Sunday nights, according to the custom here prevailing. About the circu folks we do not know, but suppose they follow the fashion. The name of their vessel is the *Equestrian*.

The Government has given notice that the amount still in hand of the recent English loan will be put out, until needed, at 7 per cent. interest.

At latest accounts the American ship *Mayflower* had not arrived at Talcahuano. Mr. EVANS, the engineer, and Dr. ROGERS, with their families, were waiting her arrival to take passage in her for the United States.

March is the great month for whalers to visit Talcahuano. Already the company was diminishing, when the *Biobio* sailed on the 13th inst.

All report that this boat is doing a splendid business in freight and passengers. She acquits herself well on score of speed, and is very comfortable at sea.

The *Harriet Erving* was expecting to sail on that same day at evening from Talcahuano for Boston. Mr. CHARLES RICHARDSON, late purser of the *Biobio*, returns in the *Erving* to the United States.

Our city authorities have published a decree to protect buyers from imposition of bakers in the weight of bread. The price of bread is left open to competition; but every baker must mark his loaves, the mark to be registered, under fine of $50 for neglect. Then if bread is short of the weight specified a fine of $5 is to be imposed. Bread made from unwholesome flour will be fined $100 and seizure of the flour remaining of bad quality.

PAUL H. DELANO has recently made a donation towards the support of the Charity Hospital in Concepcion.

An American line of coaches has been running between Talcahuano and Concepcion for some years past. An opposition line has been recently put on by one FRANCISCO DEL CAMPO.

The following notice is in the papers:

"Notice is given that the American ship *Aspasia*, owned by FUEE & Co., of Mystic, Conn., guano laden, and put into this port for repairs, needs eight or ten thousand dollars on bottomry."

Two hundred and fifty cases of turpentine, from the cargo of the American ship *John Land*, are advertised for sale at auction April 19.

The papers state that this Government has appointed Mr. CHARLES B. POLHEMUS Chilian Consul for the port of San Francisco.

Our Gas Company has promised to reduce the price of gas from $6 to $5 a thousand feet on and after the 1st of May, "without prejudice of further reductions should it suit the interests of the Company." For this and other gracious utterances we may thank the projected opposition company.

The American ship *John Land* is in dry dock at present for repairs, new sheathing, &c. All persons are forbid trusting her crew or officers.

Of the Thomas Edward Brown legacy, or residue of estate for a Hospital for Orphans in this town, which it was said would amount to $300,000, it is now said it will not be more than one-third that sum, members of his family having recovered sums from the estate which will make that serious deduction.

The American Hospital, which was removed first from Dr. PAGE'S hands, and then again for economy to the physician who had it in charge was removed from the premises formerly occupied, is, as I hear it rumored, scarcely adequate to the full accommodation of all the patients. Dr. PAGE has not yet returned. Whether any change will take place on his arrival is now unknown. But one thing is certain, the American Government ought not to allow the indigent and infirm seamen to suffer, either in consequence of the private pique of individuals, or of more mercenary motives.

FRANCISCO ROJAS, Captain of the *Resguardo*, Tide Waiter's Department, "having attained to the age of sixty years, and spent forty years in public service without interruption," has been allowed to retire honorably on full pay. BERNARDO COSTABAL has been appointed in his stead.

A steamer from England, for this coast, has arrived, called the *San Carlos*, propeller, 423 tons, 56 days from Liverpool. She belongs to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and sails in a day or so for Caldera, for which route she is intended. Another, the *Morro*, 150 tons, is expected shortly to arrive. She will run from this port to Constitucion, a port twelve hours south of us.

Mention is made in the papers of the death of a lady 106 years old, in Santiago, named Donna ISABEL ZUNIGA. Also, an old soldier of the revolution is honored with public notice, named MARTINEZ, 116 years of age. He is still living, and can read without spectacles.

The French *Chargé des Affaires* to Peru, who arrived here in the line-of-battle ship *Duguay Tronin* three weeks ago, has proceeded to his destination two days past. He goes "to arrange definitely the questions pending on account of claims set up by French citizens, to whom that Government has done injuries without motive or reason in the violation and abuse of all forms of law." So says our *Mercurio*. Ah! a ship of the line, 90 guns, with a crew of 945 men, has a tendency to produce respect.

The Court of Appeals has just decided that the executors of THOMAS EDWARD BROWN must pay to the City Hospital of Valparaiso the legacy of $20,000, at once.

H. B. M. ship *Tribune*, 31 guns, sailed for England, *viâ* Rio Janeiro, on the 23d inst. The *Termagant*, 25 guns, as well as two gunboats, the *Grappler* and *Forward*, are here.

Two days ago there were no less than twelve steam-vessels in this harbor—four of them belonging to the British Navy, one ship of the line to the French, one to the Chilian, and the balance in the merchant service.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE PROF. PHARMAKIDES OF ATHENS.

The latest arrival from Europe brings us the intelligence of the decease of Prof. THEOCLETUS PHARMAKIDES, of the Theological School of the Athenian University. On the 4th of May the remains of this distinguished and venerated scholar were carried in solemn pomp, and accompanied by the whole body of the students and the professors of the four faculties, as well as by all the prominent inhabitants of Athens, to their resting-place in the quiet cemetery beyond the River Ilissus. On this occasion a funeral oration was delivered by Prof. KONTOGONES, who had long been associated with Prof. PHARMAKIDES in the instruction of the future priesthood of Greece.

This sad but not unlooked for event calls for some notice of this extraordinary man. Although his name may not have been known to most of the readers of the TIMES, it cannot but be familiar to those who have kept an eye on the affairs of Greece during the last ten years. His influence was especially felt in the settlement of the ecclesiastical relations of his native country. In fact, had it not been for the ability and learning with which he espoused the defence of its independence, the Church of Greece would, in all probability, have been ere this reduced to its former subjection to the Patriarch of Constantinople. At the time of his death, Prof. PHARMAKIDES was a man, we believe, of upwards of seventy-five years. We remember to have seen him eight years ago, when he was hale and hearty, apparently living with comfort on the means furnished him by his position in the University, and devoting his time to the pursuits of which he was so fond. The shelves on the walls of the small study into which we were ushered were filled with books bearing upon ecclesiastical history and polity; but the ample library of the University furnished many works of reference that were beyond the limits of his narrow home. His personal appearance was pleasing, and his countenance was expressive of combined affability and decision of character.

At the period when THEOCLETUS PHARMAKIDES began his education, Greece afforded no advantages to the studious. All who desired to acquire anything beyond the merest rudiments of knowledge were compelled to go abroad. PHARMAKIDES sought a German University, where under Protestant teachers he imbibed that critical spirit for which he afterwards became noted. After the lapse of many years we find him appointed to a much coveted chair in the University of Otho, and occupying at the same time the important post of Secretary of the Holy Synod, the supreme ecclesiastical tribunal of Greece. To the Liberal Party he had become an invaluable coadjutor, while the advocates of a retrograde policy had reason to fear him on account of the facility with which he could refute their pretensions by means of his great familiarity with Church history. In the Spring of 1852 an emergency arose that called for the exercise of his powers. Ever since the outbreak of the revolution, the Church of Greece had been virtually independent of the Patriarch of Constantinople. Unlike the Roman Catholic Church, the Oriental Church has never insisted on external unity of organization as indispensable. Accordingly the most flourishing branch of the Church, the Russian, has, since the close of the Sixteenth Century, maintained a distinct and independent existence, while it has continued to be recognized as orthodox by the mother-Church at Constantinople. The Church of the peninsula and islands of Greece was forced in 1821, by the action of the Patriarch and his advisers, to assume an equally independent position; for that prelate, being a mere tool of the Sultan, laid the entire clergy of the revolted provinces of the Turkish Empire under the ban, and denied the validity of all sacerdotal acts they might perform. As this sentence, although little regarded, had never been formally revoked, an attempt was made by the Greek Ministry in 1852 to procure an acknowledgement of the ecclesiastical independence of Greece, which had in the meanwhile been asserted both by legislative enactment and by the Constitution of 1843. The Patriarch was found to be complaisant enough; but instead of the simple sanction that had been requested, he undertook to confer freedom upon the Greek Church, on certain prescribed conditions. These conditions were such as necessarily implied the illegality of the entire course that had been pursued in Greece, and tended to restore in a modified form the old authority of the Patriarch. Transparent as was the device, it attracted little attention; and for the sake of peace the majority of both Houses of the Grecian Legislature were inclined to sacrifice what may have seemed a mere question of abstract principle to present expediency. To Prof. PHARMAKIDES is due the credit of having defeated the cunningly-devised project. The official decree of the Patriarch bore the name of "the Synodical Tome," because signed by all the members of the Synod, at the head of which the Patriarch stands. Accordingly, Prof. PHARMAKIDES entitled his anonymous volume *The Synodical Tome; or, Concerning Truth.* So vigorous an attack upon all the most inveterate abuses that had crept into the Eastern Church had never before been made by a member of that communion. Not only the particular case of usurpation of authority which most nearly touched the Greeks was here treated of, but all those assumptions of lordly power which had been made by the See of Constantinople were subjected to the closest analysis. The claim of the Patriarch to the title of Œcumenical Bishop led the author to a thorough historical exposition of the Constitution of the Christian Church, as he understood it; from which the reader was left in no doubt in respect to the opinion of Prof. PHARMAKIDES, at least, that the entire hierarchical system of the Oriental Church rests on a very frail foundation. At the same time the pernicious tendency of the "*Tome*" was so clearly unmasked that many of its former advocates became its most decided opponents. A few rejoinders to Prof. PHARMAKIDES made their appearance; but their feebleness only demonstrated the strength of his positions. The bill which had been proposed for the formal reception of the *Tome* fell to the ground, and in its stead a new law regulated the government of the Greek Church in a manner better comporting with the dignity of the nation. From the contest Prof. PHARMAKIDES retired with great *éclat*. Nor did the Patriarch, whom he had so mortally offended, venture to excommunicate the author of a work that had met with such unbounded admiration. Since 1852 PHARMAKIDES continued to discharge the duties of his professorial position until attacked by the disease which put an end to his labors.

B.

POLITICAL.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

THE PRESIDENCY—WHO WAS SACRIFICED?—THE REPUBLICAN HEROES—NO CLAIM TO THE PRESIDENCY—THE FUTURE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BENCHES, June, 1860.

After a long silence you will allow me a brief comment on an article of Mr. WARD'S, copied into the TIMES. It is a New-York view of politics, in which the people *here* do not agree, and which appears to me to want political information. I know not for what reason the great States of the Ohio Valley are ignored by Eastern politicians, when it is greatly for their interest to know something about them. Chicago, however, has given them a lesson which may be of service hereafter. Had they known the true state of facts in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, they would neither have expected SEWARD'S nomination so certainly, nor been so disappointed when it did not happen. I agree with Mr. WARD in every word of eulogy he has uttered on the public life and career of Mr. SEWARD. It is well deserved. But I do not agree with him in such assertions as these.

"Gov. SEWARD was sacrificed, apparently, to strengthen doubtful States."

"The expectations of the Republican people have been disappointed in the refusal of their National Convention to nominate Gov. SEWARD."

I deny these statements point blank. SEWARD was *not* "sacrificed." No man *could* be sacrificed, for no man has any *claim* on the Presidency. This kind of talk is nonsense. I heard in 1840 of the *claims* of Gen. HARRISON and Mr. CLAY. Neither of them had any *claim*. Every man has a right to aspire to the Presidency, and no man has any right to complain that he does not get it.

The "Republican people" are *not* disappointed that the Convention did not nominate SEWARD. On the contrary they are everywhere rejoicing. I think I know about as much of political opinions as Mr. WARD, and I thought the nomination of either SEWARD or BATES impossible. The State Convention of Ohio, by more than four to one had indicated CHASE, and no man among all the nominees was truer to principle, possessed more firmness, or more administrative talent. Was he "*sacrificed?*"

But let by-gones be by-gones. What is the future? Let Mr. WARD be consoled by the fact that the Democratic politicians are much more disappointed than he was. They would give untold gold to have SEWARD in LINCOLN'S place. Their opinion is just the same as his. They thought Mr. S. so great and glorious a hero of Republicanism, that it was the grossest ingratitude not to have nominated him! Even the New-York *Herald*—that type of the pure in morals and the intellectual in development—thinks the same way. It is so horrified that it visits LINCOLN with its awful contempt,—"third-rate lawyer of Illinois"—a mere "stump speaker"—"poorer than poor PIERCE." Perhaps if the *Herald* knew how this sounds "up the creeks," and how it will come out in the ballot-boxes, it would not speak so loud in meeting. If they happen to nominate SEYMOUR at Baltimore, we shall see how the backwoodsman of Illinois compares with a great man of New-York; and if they nominate DOUGLAS, we shall see how the Goliah contends with David. I will give you the news in advance. There is no giant, little or great, will stand against the tornado which will sweep the prairies and vallies of the West. Nor will the hurricane stop there. It will blow through Western Pennsylvania, and over its iron hills and its mines of coal with resistless force. I trust it will be a pure gale, and when the storm is over, we shall find the *practices* of this Government revolutionized. Senator HAMMOND says (and we know it) that the South has *controlled* this Government up to the present. I should think it no more than decent to let the *majority* govern a little while. The South has got to learn a great practical lesson, and it may as well take it coolly. It must submit to the majority, and must submit to see the Pro-Slavery tendency of the Government reversed. If it wants to try an issue about secession, there is no time so good as the present. Let it be tried *in the South*,—let no Northern man interfere. I should like to see how DAVIS, TOOMBS, HAMMOND, and the rest of that set will look after trying a Southern Confederacy. It would do the country and the world good to see that trial made.

—In the midst of these political excitements our country moves on with a uniform march, and a grandeur of destiny almost dazzling to the eye. We are a nation. Already surpassing Great Britain, we have scarcely begun to occupy the vast Continent committed to our care. Unknown regions remain to be opened up—sparse settlements are seen just dotting the wilderness, and the hunter still wanders among inaccessible mountains and unmeasured plains. The miner finds the mountains filled with gold—the herdsman drives his countless flocks over the plain. To-day there are thirty millions of people—to-morrow there will be forty millions! What an Empire! The politics of the day are (as to men and parties) insignificant compared with this vast column—this heavy tread—this coming future of the advancing millions. Like the incoming tide of our own Pacific, it swells with the force, and utters the voice of an Invincible Power.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN has been franking Republican documents to residents of that city. It waxes eloquent under the provocation as follows: "If HANNIBAL HAMLIN fancies that the trash he is so eager to spead broadcast will *help* him down here in his *Helperism*, he may make up his mind to it that he will find himself just as helpless as his Carthagenian namesake did in his effort to take Rome. We saw one of these documents yesterday, addressed to Dr. THEODORE MAYO, printed in Dutch too, (German we mean.) Now, is'nt this a good joke? Only think of HAMLIN'S sending a German document to a man who don't understand a word of it, but who was actually at Harper's Ferry as Orderly Sergeant of the Howizers, for the express purpose of blowing HAMLIN sky-high, if he came in the way, and sending him to fill the vice-chair to the black president of the place down below. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, there is no hope for thee! The nominee of the Democratic Convention will prove a Scipio to thee, and the Democratic dose thou wilt get at the next election will end thy career as surely as poison did the life of HANNIBAL, the Carthagenian. Let every one who gets one of the documents we allude to, pack it back again to the Helper hound. A large number of the documents have been sent here to people high and low."

Hon. JAMES JACKSON, Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia, writes to Col. O. C. GRIFFIN the reason which induced him to recommend the return of the seceding delegates to Charleston. He says the signers of the late address wanted to preserve the unity of the Democratic Party, and failing in that, to unite the entire South with the aid of the "true men of the North." He says: "In plain language, the policy recommended, as I understood it, and on which understanding alone I would have signed the address, is to accredit our delegates to Richmond and Baltimore both—recommend them to adjourn the Richmond Convention to a day subsequent to the Baltimore Convention—then go in the latter Convention, and demand of New-York to do what I understand New-York has promised to do if we return. If we are again deceived, then demand of the Old Dominion, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri to choose between a united South upon principles *sound*—they themselves being the judges—and having already pronounced them *sound*, to choose between these sound princip

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist with children; no objection to the country for the Summer; unexceptionable reference from her last place, where she may be seen, for two days—No 40 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation in a respectable family, either as chambermaid or to take care of children; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No 116 Stanton-st., front house, first stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—A highly respectable young woman, with excellent reference, wishes the above situation; is an excellent seamstress and good chambermaid; will also act as nurse; is of kind disposition, and fond of children. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; will assist with the washing and ironing, or has no objection to take care of children and do plain sewing; would like the country for the Summer; City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 191 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing. No objection to the country. Would like to travel and take care of a baby. Apply at No. 125 West 29th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No 637 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts, in the Millinery-store. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; all kind of meats, soups and game; also, pastry and jellies, and creams of all kinds; also, boned fowls; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 104 28th-st., near 7th-av. No objections to City or country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 116 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROFESSED cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 15 Union-court.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. Best of City reference. Call at No. 105 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGING young woman, a situation as cook, baker, &c., and laundress; would do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; best references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; wages no object.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, CLEAN, respectable young English woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is competent and trustworthy, able and willing to work; best of references. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, clean, and respectable young woman, a situation as cook, baker, washer and ironer; is competent and trustworthy, able and willing to work; no objections to the country; best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &C.—A SITUATION WANTED TO do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a neat, respectable servant girl; is obliging, faithful and trustworthy, and very highly recommended. Apply at No 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a respectable woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 82 West 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 210 23d-st., next house to the marble yard, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND LADY'S MAID.—A competent dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family going to some watering place; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also family sewing of all kinds; the best City references. Address No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT OR CHAMBERMAID.—A highly respectable Scotch young woman, who is neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in City or country, as general domestic or chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook and baker. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front, this day or Monday.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages, $6; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a Protestant, well recommended, a situation as children's maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 25 Charles-st. Would prefer the country.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; is a good seamstress; has no objection to the country or to travel for the Summer months; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman desires a situation as child's nurse. She is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; has good references. Apply at No. 178 East 31st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL young woman, with three years' City reference from her last place, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do all kinds of family sewing in beautiful style; is very fond of children, and neat in appearance; no objections to the country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and do light chamberwork or sewing; is a very good embroiderer; would like to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 11th-st., third floor

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress wishes a situation; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine; best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant girl; would like to go the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 105 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl as seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would engage as seamstress with a dressmaker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as seamstress and lady's maid; she will be found willing and obliging in every respect, and an excellent seamstress. Call for two days at No. 122 East 20th st., near 3d-av., upper floor front room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE lady, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse in a private family. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 211 East 19th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid in a private family; good City references. Can be seen at No 195 15th st., between 1st and 2d avs, back room, third floor. City preferred.

TO TEND IN A BAKERY.—WANTED, BY A young girl a situation to tend a bakery; is fully acquainted with the business; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 189 East 12th-st., near 1st av., 2d floor.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement desires an engagement to superintend a household, either where there is no lady, or where she, being an invalid, requires assistance; she is willing to combine the education, in English, of young children with her other duties; excellent reference given. Address FLORENCE, Box No. 162 Times Office, appointing a place for an interview, if one is desired.

WANTS TO GO TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, a situation, by a very intelligent, respectable young woman, to go to California, is perfectly capable to fill any station, whether cook, chambermaid or nurse, especially a cook's situation; is a person of the most respectable appearance, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, FOR seven years a book-keeper and cashier in a wholesale house, wants a situation; his time and attention having been absorbed entirely in the duties of his last place, he neglected to make those friends who might make a recourse to an advertisement unnecessary. References will be given that no one can take exception to. Address C. D., Box No. 171 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by an Englishman lately arrived in this country; understands his business thoroughly and has lived with one of the best families in England as groom. Call or address for two days H. R., No. 134 East 2..-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a young man who is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and will be found willing and obliging and satisfactory in every respect; has the highest City and country reference as to the effect. Address JOHN, Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; good reference given from his last employer. Address, for two days, THOMAS, Box No 216 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, active young man, one who perfectly understands his business; a careful driver; will make himself generally useful; best of references. Address No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener by a steady, active young man, who perfectly understands his business in both capacities. Has three years' reference from his last employer for capability and character. Address S. F., Box No. 217 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman or groom; would prefer the country; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 184 Times Office

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a gardener who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; has had twelve years' experience in this country. Apply by letter to X. Y. Z., Pelham Post-office, Westchester county, or to J. Buchanan, No. 9 West 17th-st., New-York, or Astoria, Long Island. None need apply but those who want a first-class gardener.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; he can be well recommended. Address M. C., Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS LAW CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF SOME experience, with reference desires to assist in a law office, in or out of New-York, for small wages and occasional access to the library. Address WM. JONES, Box No. 169 Times Office.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as porter, or gardener and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; best references. Call at or address No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE WAITER, (Protestant,) who can be highly recommended by his last employer, wants a situation in the family of a private gentleman; understands his business thoroughly; makes ice-creams and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address Mr. SILBER, corner 22d-st. and 6th-av., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and having the most respectable City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or address a note to C. B. Y., No. 827 Broadway, in the book-store, between 12th and 13th sts, for two days.

EMPLOYMENT—(TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT.)—The advertiser, aged 28, an experienced double entry book-keeper, cashier, &c, desires employment. Would accept a temporary engagement, if he cannot obtain a permanent one, immediately. Is not afraid of any amount of mental or physical exertion. Expectations moderate. Address A. M. C., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT TO MAKE LADIES' gaiters, by one that thoroughly understands the business, either in or out of a manufactory. Address W. T., Box No. 172 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; one residing with his parents, and in Brooklyn, preferred; wages, $50 the first year. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., second floor.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY TO WRITE IN desk, collect bills, &c.; must be correct in figures, write a good hand, and come well recommended. Such a one may address K., Box No. 174 Times Office, stating references, salary expected, &c.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, to go in the country; one that can come well recommended; will receive good wages. Apply at No. 28 East 23d-st., immediately.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A PERSON thoroughly competent to take charge of the department for entering goods. Salary liberal. Apply by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A HOSIERY SALESMAN.—WANTED, AN assistant in the hosiery department of a dry goods jobbing house. Address, with reference, and state salary, Box No. 2,598 Post-Office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a woman to do the work of a small family. To a competent one good wages will be paid. None but a capable person. American, English, Scotch or German need apply to No. 98 West 47th st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, IN A SMALL family, a woman to do general housework. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, on Monday, at No. 26 West 36th-st. None need apply unless they can come well recommended with City references.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A FRENCH, German or Swiss person as lady's maid, to travel with an invalid lady. City references required. Apply at No 44 West 36th-st, from 9 to 11 in the morning.

A SALESMAN—WANTED FROM JULY 1, IN A wholesale Hat and Cap House. None but those who have a thorough experience in the New-York wholesale hat trade may apply. No applications of other trades or of those who have been in the retail line will be noticed. Address Box No. 3,876 Post-office.

FOREMAN WANTED—ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR with the manufacture of fine boots and shoes for New-York City wholesale trade has a mechanical eye to detect bad work and irregular shapes, capable of designing styles, taking charge of men with promptness and system, and keeping their accounts and time correctly. One who can answer to the above qualifications and furnish good recommendations of character, &c, can find a permanent and lucrative place by addressing FOREMAN, Box No. 148 Times Office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED to make engagements with salesmen for their various wholesale departments. To men of ability, having an available connection with buyers, they can offer situations, which, in regard to position and remuneration, will be the first among the trade. Applications to be made by letter.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENT portable copying press, with book attached; will take a perfect copy in five seconds. This press costs but a trifle, although neatly made and very durable, and of the highest respectability. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PARCE'S PATENT IMPROVED FOLDING HOISTING CRANE.

The most perfect Crane ever offered to the public. FOR BRIDGE-BUILDERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, SHIP YARDS, STONE AND MARBLE QUARRIES, IRON-FOUNDRIES, STORE-HOUSES, DOCKS, &c., &c.

It operates inside of a circle of forty feet. With it two men will perform more labor than eight by any other known means. MADE OF IRON. Simple and complete; cost no more than other cranes. We can supply them, at short notice, with lifting capacity from 1 to 5 tons. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS. A fine working model is on exhibition at THE INVENTORS' EXCHANGE, No. 102 William-st. S. A. HEATH & CO

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

RAILROAD TIES—A CERTAIN NUMBER wanted. Inquire at Harlem Railroad Office, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO PAIR OF LONG-TAIL BAY horses, six years old; fine action; 16 hands high; both superior coach teams. Also ten single horses, for all purposes—among them one fast trotting horse, one fast pacing horse, two fine saddle horses, to be seen at the New-York Sale Stables, corner 43d st. and 6th av., opposite 6th av. Railroad Depot. Superior accommodations for sale and livery horses. Easy of access by 5th and 6th-av. omnibuses and 6th-av. Railroad.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A ROCKAWAY CARriage, with shafts and pole, made carriage style, with four springs, and a light wagon; both in perfect order; and a splendid family or Doctor's horse, will stand without tying. Inquire of the owner, No. 93 27th-st., near 7th-av., where they can be seen from 6 to 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,500 pounds, sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply at No. 65 Murray-st., corner College-place.

FOR SALE—PAIR MATCHED GELDINGS, cream color, white manes and tails, very stylish; also, buggy and harness, cheap, as the owner leaves the City, at Montague Stable, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-hand Open Barouches, Brets and Phaetons, in good order. Can be seen at WOOD, BROTHERS', No. 396 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS, AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST., and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK. Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway. WARREN WARD.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS, Cottage Bedsteads, Mattresses, of all kinds, good and cheap, invalid beds and lounges, (recommended by the faculty,) at WATKINS' manufactory, No. 631 Broadway, in the basement.

FOR SALE—A STOCKING FRAME 22 GAUGE 32 inches wide, for making Hip Skirts; nearly new; iron carriers complete. Apply to T. DAY, No 42 Quarry-st, Newark, N. J. Sinkers made on the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts, the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising richly-carved rosewood piano-forte, etagere, marble-top centre table and secretary, rosewood sofas, side chairs and rockers, in satin brocatel, oak sofa, in green reps, oak easy, arm and side chairs in leather and brocatel, oak extension dining-table, bookcase, marble-top buffet, marble-top umbrella stand and side table, mahogany wardrobe, French bedsteads, and marble-top dressing bureaus, cottage furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble mantel clock mantel and pier glasses, tea and coffee urns, cake-baskets, sugar-bowl, Sheffield plate, with iron silver safe, white French China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, together with choice paintings and engravings and valuable books, among which are Bancroft's History of the United States, Cooper's and Scott's novels, Irving's works, Encyclopædia Americana, &c., &c., and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $9,000—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HILTON, Esq.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on MONDAY June 18, at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture contained in the residence No 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak, mahogany; and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments, three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in shell work, covered in rich brocade; rosewood pianos, elegant mantle and pier mirrors, with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description; silver ware, china, table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut-glass, iron safe, chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, Will continue their sale, commencing with lot 1,852, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 16. Included in the sale will be found 500 lots Sheffield Cutlery, Comprising table and dessert knives and forks, pocket-knives, scissors, &c. Also, Hand, Panel, Back, and Rip Saws. Also, A general assortment of goods to suit all buyers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisaubins property, near Madison, Morris County, N. J., containing 164 acres, lying on the road leading from Madison to Morristown, near the residences of F. S Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqrs., the access to the house through an avenue of ¼ mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of natural growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house, 55 feet front by 50 feet deep, built of brick in the best manner, by days' works, is two stories, with basement and attic; pure spring water in abundance, carried to attic, thence supplying bath, &c., &c. The grounds are handsomely shaded; garden stocked with best of small fruits, dwarf pear orchard, Lawton blackberry patch, several apple orchards, which are highly remunerative; double Carnilean grapery and green-house combined, vines in full bearing, outbuildings of every description; barn of concrete to sixty-four feet square, three stories high. The avenue divides the tract nearly equally, and at one side is situated the house, garden, grapery, fruit orchards, spring of water, fish pond, smoke-house, ice-house, poultry-yard, carriage-house, &c, it will be sold in two parcels, divided by the avenue, as will be explained. The purchaser of the house, &c, which will be sold first, can have the refusal of the other half. The owner will be at home on Saturdays, and possibly on Wednesdays, until the sale. At other times Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will show the property, and will meet any gentleman between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., who will address a line to him the day previous. Permits to examine the premises will be furnished by the auctioneers.

Terms one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage. This property, distant from New York City 1½ hours' time by Morris and Essex Railroad, situated in a region of country famed for its healthiness, attractive scenery, beautiful drives, &c., it offers in its present condition many attractions to a gentleman of means.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—A fine collection of valuable ancient and modern Oil Paintings, among which will be found the works of Vanderwerf, Van de Kad, Frazonant, A. Carraci, Jordeans, J. C. Scotel, Chambers, W. M. Brown, J. D. Blondell, J. Bellini, L. Moine, A. de Lely, Johnson and Fox and London, Cortona, and others. Also by order of the Executors—About 20 fine ancient oil paintings. They will be on exhibition as above a day previous to the sale.

Also, about 350 engravings of Col. Perry's Japan Expedition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEARL AND THIRD STREETS PROPERTY (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.)—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON PEARL-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 479, near Chatham-st. Rents for over $1,200. Lot 26 10x89.

ON THIRD-STREET—Two two-story, attic and basement brick houses, and lots Nos. 9 and 11, near the Bowery, well built and in good order. Lots 25x85 and 80.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine st. By order of the heirs of Rebecca Brassford.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a steel-sorrel Pony, 14½ hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; very stylish, and can trot in 3½ minutes.

A phaeton brett, in good running order, made by one of our first City makers, with pole and shafts.

Also a second-hand close carriage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, two rosewood suites in brocatelle, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, easy chairs in French, lasting ditto in silvered brocatelle, do. in black and green brocatelle, oak office table, rosewood marble-top centre, side and pier tables, lounges in reps, rosewood marble-top shaving stands, office furniture, book racks, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ROOSEVELT-STREET PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: Two lots and four brick and stone buildings, Nos. 23 and 25, south side, 130 feet west of New-Bowery; lots, 25x100 each; rent together for about $2 390; can be made to rent for nearly $3,000. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st. By order of Timothy Coleman, Executor, and Elizabeth Castles, Executrix, of the estate of the late Michael Castles.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined, Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the world. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Sole Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

FOR PRESERVING FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

GREEN'S PATENT SELF-SEALING JARS.

The most approved article for putting up fruits of all kinds, vegetables, &c., now in use, being made of stoneware and free from the trouble of cementing or soldering. For sale only by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $3; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

The undersigned, director of this establishment has the honor to inform tourists that the hotel occupies one of the most beautiful positions in the City of Geneva, in full view of the Lake, of the Alps, and the Jura. The magnificent style, elegance and comfort of the house, with the care bestowed upon all departments of the service, justify the preference already accorded to him by travelers. W. WOLBOLD.

GENEVA, May 1860.

DONEGANA HOTEL, NOTRE DAME-ST., MONTREAL. E. F. POPE.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD. J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.

References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN, A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall built in the most thorough manner. For further information, and permits to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.

3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 128th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with all the modern improvements; halls tiled, black walnut stairs, furnaces, &c., would exchange for building materials, City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERTY in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 3-story white marble house No. 31 Second-place, Brooklyn. It is a first-class house and will be sold cheap. Lot 23.4 by 133 5. $5 500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

$10.500.—FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE NEW 4-story brown-stone front house, store and dwelling in good order, No. 255 9th-av.; vaults front and rear; desirable for a bakery or any business. Apply to Mr. JELLIFF, next door, or to the owner, No. 201 West 50th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class 3-story new house in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn, for a house in the City. Apply at Jervis' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No 37.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st., 23¼ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, with four lots of ground, on 141st-st., near the Bloomingdale-road, with a view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a brick house and store on 10th-av., near 15..st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRICK BUILDINGS, ON FOUR lots, situate south side of 14th-st., west of 10th-av., near the river; they are, a 2-story office, stable, and other 1-story buildings, and can be adapted for steam, having a high chimney and inclosed by a brick wall, with a large yard in the centre; would answer for any mechanical business, or for coal or other business requiring space and protection from the weather. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

PRINCE OF WALES—JAPANESE—GREAT EASTERN—These visitors will probably fill our hotels with visitors. A house that would make an excellent hotel or restaurant is to let, furnished or unfurnished, at a bargain, to the right sort of tenant, who can give good security. Apply on the premises, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, afternoon.

STORE TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT, AND cellar of No. 25 Beekman-st., each floor 90 feet deep, with two tier of fireproof vaults; capital location for hardware, paper, or leather trade. Possession immediate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 232 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c, in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices on fourth floor at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER. a room 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 197 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR 2d-av., brick cottage, with fine yard in front. Gas, bath and range. Immediate possession. Apply to E. H. BROWNE, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY and basement store, No. 83 Nassau-st, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS, for the season or longer if desired. The house contains 12 rooms, fine garden and plenty of fruit. Together with use of horse and rockaway wagon, cow, &c. Altogether, a fine opportunity for any one wanting a place in the country. It is next to the place of E. K. Collins, at New-Rochelle, and but a short distance from the depot. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAM DEAN, on the premises.

FURNISHED SUMMER RESIDENCES TO LET—completely furnished, fronting on the ocean at Rockaway, one double house, eleven large rooms, stabling, ice and vegetables found.

One cottage of eight rooms, completely furnished, ocean frontage, ice, vegetables, &c.

One cottage of five rooms, completely furnished, with or without board. Apply at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A LARGE house pleasantly located in West 21st-st., and elegantly furnished, will be rented to a responsible party for four months very low, from now until the 20th of October. It can be seen on application at No. 111 West 22d-st. Possession immediately.

FURNISHED COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON (25 MILES UP) TO LET.—Has two acres attached, large lawn well shaded, a profusion of fruit, miniature forest, brook, stable, Summer kitchen, &c. Apply to COFFIN, BOWNE & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE IN THE country, within one hour's ride of the City Hall; must have shade and fruit trees, with garden ready planted, to rent to May 1, 1861, not over $400. Astoria or Flushing preferred. Address J. E., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, stating size of house, grounds, &c., possession wanted immediately.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MEDIUM-SIZED, ENGlish basement or high stoop, well located, is wanted in the Fall by a very desirable tenant, with a small and careful family. Rent, if on a lease of 3 to 5 years, not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Address, stating exact locality, R. W. B., Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN the country, for three months, with access to the City morning and evening. Address, stating rent, location and particulars, E. G. B., Box No. 2,794 Post office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 66 ACRES, IN A HIGH state of cultivation, at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., about one mile from the river, on graded roads. It has a fine orchard of 140 grafted trees. Will be sold together or in lots,—say 8, 10, 12, 20 or more acres,—as it is susceptible of being divided to great advantage, giving beautiful river and inland views. Apply personally or by letter to W. R. & C. L. BROWN, Western-av., Newburgh.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STAPLE MERCHANdise, or will be sold cheap, a small improved farm, very desirably located, 10 or 12 minutes' drive from the City of Janesville, Rock County, Wis. To any person having a desirable lot of merchandise for exchange, a good bargain is offered. For further particulars, apply to GUSTAVUS C. KNOEPFEL, No. 81 Pearl-st.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near depôts, churches, and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WINDOWS TO VIEW THE JAPANESE during the celebration, can be procured by applying at No. 19 Union-square, west side, being the most eligible site, where they are expected to be stationed on platform and saluted by the troops.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

SPRING SIDE, TARRYTOWN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY June 20, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the above valuable property. It is situated on the elevated range of ground lying east of Broadway, about half a mile from the depôt. It contains nearly nine acres, with first-class improvements. The buildings consist of a well built and convenient dwelling-house of 15 rooms, with a very commanding aspect; also a carriage-house and gate-lodge. The ground has a frontage of between 500 and 600 feet on Broadway, bordered with an evergreen hedge, resting upon a bank wall. The front lawn rises from the street, towards the dwelling, a distance of some 300 feet, and is embellished with shrubbery, shade trees, spring, fountain, &c. On the rear are a grove of forest trees, an unfailing brook, an abundance and variety of fruit trees in full bearing, with kitchen-garden, poultry-yard, &c. The garden is well stocked with small fruits, and the grounds are in every respect in complete order.

The scenery and river views are of great extent and beauty, and the property combines advantages and attractions that very rarely meet in a single place.

As there are on this place several distinct building sites, equally eligible, it can be divided to suit purchasers. If sold entire, (which the owner would prefer,) he could, if desired, give immediate possession, either with or without the furniture.

If not disposed of entire, at private sale, before the 20th day of June, it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC SALE, either entire or in the following divisions:

No. 1.—BUILDING SITE—Embracing from two to three acres with over 200 feet front on Broadway, including the entrance lodge, carriage-house, Summer-house, fountain, &c.

No. 2.—BUILDING SITE, east of the above from three to four acres, including the brook, grove, &c.

No 3.—The MANSION, with from two to four acres, embracing about half the street front. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or of CHAS. H. LYON, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL PLACE CALLED Fern Hill, at Peekskill Westchester County, the residence of the late Geo. F. Hussey. It is situated near the village, upon elevated ground, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River and Highlands. The dwelling is in the cottage style, new, and arranged for comfort and convenience. It is heated by steam, with bath-room, range, hot and cold water, etc.; containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, office, and hall 12 feet wide, on the first floor; seven bedrooms on the second floor, and four on the third floor; with large play ground; all necessary out buildings in good repair. The house is within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, combining complete retirement with easy access to the conveniences of a village. There are in connection about 33 acres of land—five cleared and adapted to horticultural purposes—the balance well wooded. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN CLAPP, Jr., 30 Beekman-st., and to J. B. MILES, Esq., Peekskill.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—TO LET—IN Orange, an hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., New-York, 28 desirable residences, at the following annual rent: 1 at $125, 1 at $165, 2 at $200, 2 at $300, 2 at $350, 3 at $400, 3 at $450, 3 at $500, 2 at $600, 2 at $650, 3 at $800, 1 at $900, 1 at $1,000, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $2,500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 80 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—OR IN EXCHANGE FOR PROPERty in Cincinnati, Ohio, a valuable homestead in Yonkers, eligibly situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from Hastings to the Narrows. The house was recently built, and cost $16,000. One-half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of Z. PLATT, No. 8 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON LONG ISLAND—About 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sand's Point light-house, directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., New-York.

COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES GROUND TO LET—In perfect order, with an abundance of shade and fruit trees; delightfully situated on the Manor Road, one mile from Factoryville landing, Staten Island; communication frequent; fare five cents; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to DANIEL DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, with from 1 to 17 acres of land, at New-Rochelle, about one mile from the depôt. The house has been newly painted and papered, and is in first-rate order. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRIDGES, No. 158 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND—A FINE country-house, with carriage-house, &c.; fine view; very healthy situation; excellent neighborhood; ten minutes from steamboat landing; rent $200 for balance of year. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depot; first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

(Edifice of Rockland Female Institute,)

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This large and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson, rendered complete in all its appointments, will be opened as a first class Summer retreat during the vacation, from July 3 to Sept 10. For circulars, with full particulars, inquire of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., No. 130 Broadway, or T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th st., or address the proprietors. L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL.

MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels. Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN.

STATEN ISLAND.

Four minutes walk from Quarantine Landing. Table d'hote or private table if desired. ELBERT ANDERSON, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open and in readiness for the reception of Summer visitors. Permanent and transient boarders will find this house a pleasant and cool retreat, a good table, safe bathing, and no mosquitoes. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine-slip at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the LONG ISLAND, at James'-slip, at 4 o'clock. P. M., daily. J. MILLER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL WILL be reopened June 21, under the same management, and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff st., or at the hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse-cars every 15 minutes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics. Billiards, &c. Dr. C. Goetze, physician. SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

NEW YORK June 12, 1860. JOHN DUFFY, RICHARD POULSON, School Officers of Seventh Ward.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, (AMERICAN,) is desirous of obtaining board in a private family for the Summer, where assistance in family sewing would be considered an equivalent for the same, or would take charge of a gentleman's house same terms; reference exchanged. Address M. C. S., Station B., New-York City.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR ON THE FIRST FLOOR of a house, with all the modern improvements, handsomely furnished, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Also, two rooms suitable for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 85 West 12th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ACCOMMODATIONS for gentlemen and their wives or for single gentlemen may be had in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsomely furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in the brown-stone English basement house No. 28 ...-st., between Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Terms moderate to desirable parties. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a handsomely furnished room with board in a private family, by applying at No. ... ...dagh-st., corner of Columbia. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with board in a small family; house has the modern improvements; location desirable. Apply at No. 28 Harrison-st., near Clinton.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or three single gentlemen, can have full or partial board, in a private family, on reasonable terms; water and gas in the house. Apply at No. 141 South 8th-st. References exchanged.

TO LODGERS.—TO LET, TWO COMFORTABLY furnished chambers on the second floor, (front,) between Spring and Amity sts., west of Broadway; house contains all the conveniences necessary to personal comfort, and there will be no other lodgers. References exchanged. Address SWEET HOME, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF VERY DELIGHTFUL rooms on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, may be obtained in a first-class house, with all the improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st, Brooklyn Heights; references exchanged, or address R. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—One or two select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Also, a delightful office for a physician. Table first class. References exchanged.

TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND PARLOR, furnished or not, with or without board, to let separately in a Parisian family; the house has all the modern improvements; a practical course of French will be commenced by the proprietor, who is a well-known professor. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st., New-York.

A DOUBLE AND SINGLE SUITE OF COOL, pleasant rooms, also three single rooms, with board, well furnished, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st.; all improvements. Terms moderate. Table unexceptionable.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with three children (4 to 8 years of age) and servant, in a private family or where there are few boarders. Address C. L. R., Box No. 2,041 Post-office, stating terms, accommodations, location, &c.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHout children, occupying a first-class house, would let a large front parlor on second floor, with or without board; also, a pleasant third story room. Apply at No. 119 West 21st-st.

A SPLENDID SUITE OF ROOMS NEAR Madison-square, in 28th-st., to let, with good board; references exchanged. Apply for address at No. 171 Nassau-st., Room No. 21, for three days.

FURNISHED ROOM—WITH OR WITHOUT full or partial board, in a private family; location central and agreeable; family small. Apply at No. 39 Great Jones-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SINGLE rooms or in suites, handsomely furnished, especially suited to gentlemen. Apply at No. 12 Clinton-place. References required.

A GENTLEMAN OR TWO CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a furnished front room on the second floor, in a private family, with or without board; gas and bath; references required. Apply at 121 Charles-st.

BOARD NEAR STUYVESANT PARK.—ONE large parlor and two large sleeping-rooms to let, with full or partial board, to single gentlemen, at No. 167 East 15th-st.

NO. 83 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Two pleasant and handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD obtained by calling on Mme. VAN RENSALAER, No. 18 East 28th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., will rent one or two rooms, with board; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, at No. 171 East Broadway.

SUITES OF ROOMS AND ROOMS AND board may be had at No. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Cut this out for preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM MAY 1, OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J.

This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about twenty families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated, to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall, with music always available for social enjoyment, without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly, each person. Apply at No. 675 Broadway, at Tolman's Self Ventilating Spring Bed Company. JAMES WARREN.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

COMFORTABLE BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Parties desirous of securing large and airy rooms and first class board for the Summer, in a healthy and convenient locality, surrounded by fine mountain scenery, and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, should apply at once, to SAMUEL A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE EAST RIVER, foot of 55th-st.; Brevoort Mansion; two more families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated; one of the most delightful and healthy Summer residences on this island; house surrounded by gardens and fruit trees; good bathing, boating and fishing; 45 minutes from City Hall by 2d and 3d-av. cars. Apply immediately.

SUMMER BOARD AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A family without young children can be pleasantly accommodated at an elegant private residence, with fine grounds, old shade trees, plenty of fruit; bath, hot and cold water in the house. Best of references given and required. Address R. W. G., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two married gentlemen and wives, without children or servants, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at Rye, Westchester County. Distance from the Rye railroad station, five minutes' walk. Address FINE DRIVES, Box. No. 199 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board in the pleasant village of Bedford; also, a few in a pleasant farm-house one mile from Katonah Station. Address Mrs M. G. JIMMERSON, Bedford Village, Westchester County; or, Mrs J. C. BUCKLEY, Katonah Post Office. Reference, J. F. Jimmerson, No. 52 Pike-st. References exchanged.

SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, at E. W. BECKWITH'S, on Prospect Hill, Cromwell, near Middletown, Conn., four hours from New-York, can be secured for the season by a select party of gentlemen and ladies at reasonable prices. Good references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A NUMBER OF SINGLE gentlemen can find first class board at Spuyten Duyvil; one hour's ride from City by Hudson River Railroad; house three minutes' walk from dépôt; overlooking river and creek. Apply at No. 336 Broadway, up stairs, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO RESPECTABLE families can procure board at the residence of W. JONES, at Mount Pleasant, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill. References given and required. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway, or J. MARTENS, Architect, Brooklyn.

BOARD FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, on reasonable terms, at a private house in a pleasant village on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about two hours from the City by steamboat and railroad. Apply to the Office of the Hope Express Company, No. 74 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE families can be accommodated with large airy rooms at the private residence of SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, City Island. The steamer *Confidence* leaves the foot of Catharine-st., and the *Island City* the foot of Oliver-st., daily.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD HOUSE, beautifully situated on the beach at Rockaway, keeping a full set of servants, a French cook, would arrange with a genteel family of three or four persons to board for the season. Address J. P., Box No. 1,819 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.; a very pleasant and healthy location, one hour's ride from City by cars. A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board, and a fine, large room, nicely furnished. Inquire of C. H. POLLOCK, No. 64 Cortlandt-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A COUNTRY FARMhouse, where there are no other boarders; family consists of four children and three adults; liberal terms will be paid; one hour from the City. Address W. M., Box No. 995 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—A SUITE OF THREE rooms to let, in a private family, in the village of Nyack, within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing, easy of access by steamboat or cars. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT ...W. SEAMAN'S, Portchester, near the New-Haven Railroad Depot. Inquire of A. STARR & BROTHERS, No. 432 Grand-st., New-York; or of W. SEAMON, Portchester.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms can be had in a private family, living near depot at Westfield, N. J. JOHN ROYCE, No. 409 Broadway, second floor.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1865. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 26th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next. The holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500.000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY,
(Texas Division.)

Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THIS ROAD

In the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and, in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 80 hours of Houston.

THE BONDS

Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi-annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $650,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information, may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 13, 1860.—At the Annual Election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Board for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
JOHN BODINE,	FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
DELMUS M. WELLS,	JOSEPH RUDD,
FRANCIS F. SCHOALS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
THOMAS GARDINER,	JAMES IRWIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	HENRY L. HOQUET.
JOHN S. ROBERTS,	

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election: AMOS T. DWIGHT, WM. A. DARLING, F. V. HAMLIN.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, (payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.

The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.

The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENNRY GRINNELL.
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 14, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 30th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 10th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 166 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The coupons due Aug. 1, 1860, on the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., with interest to this date, June 11, 1860. B. WILSON, Treasurer.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the Bank of the State of New-York. G. W DUER, Cashier.

PARTNER WANTED—WORTH $100,000, TO join a Banking House in this City having a capital of four times that sum. The money may not be needed, but the responsibility, business qualifications and character of the respondent must be unquestionable. Address to the care of FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c. bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 40 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward,	Nehemiah Knight,
Russell Stebbins,	James Thompson,	Nelson Runyon,
M. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clayton,	Daniel Butterfield,
P. L. Foulke,	F. A. Thompson,	Thos. W. Hutchins,
G. C. Satterlee,	Theo. Anthony,	John H. Tatman,
Joseph Jamison,	G. B. Satterlee,	Edward Oothout,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	John J. McLaren.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1860. At the annual election, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER,	SIMON SHINDLER,
JNO. STEWARD,	WM. M. WILSON,
GEO. OPDYKE,	THOS. WILLIAMS,
JNO. A. C. GRAY,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
ALBERT Z. ZABRISKIE,	JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	EDWARD D. NELSON,
JNO. W. LEWIS.	

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election: JAMES S. LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. EGAN.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, C. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R.
CINCINNATI, June 15, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company Bonds, numbered from 947 to 926 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau st., within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call on or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2 500 to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall st., where information respecting their interests may be obtained.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR THREE YEARS ON BOND and mortgage on property worth three times the amount, unincumbered, situated near Sparta, Randolph County, Ill.—the residence of the advertiser for the past eight years. Legal interest of the State 10 per cent. Address Box No. 4,674 Post-office, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 Times Office.

1832 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices, one second-hand 7-octave piano been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200, Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $60 and $75. Second-hand pianos $50, $60, $75, $90, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, —Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

INSTRUCTION WANTED ON THE BANJO. —Address, stating terms, A. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—COPIES OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Nov. 8, 17, 22, 1858. A Liberal price will be given. Apply to E. J. WACK, office of this paper.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam. or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

A GOOD THING THAT EVERYBODY should have; HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homeopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are simple; you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

	Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3—For Colic, Teething Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4—For Diarrhœa of children or adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9—For Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11—For Suppressed Menses, or scanty, or delaying, green sickness	25
12—For Leucorrhea or Whites, bearing down, too profuse Menses	25
13—For Croup hoarse croupy Cough, difficult and oppressed Breathing	25
14—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back Side or Limbs	25
16—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague Old Inveterate Agues	50
17—For Piles, internal or external, blind or bleeding, recent or obstinate	50
18—For Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19—For Catarrh, acute or chronic, dry or flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21—For Asthma, oppressed, difficult, labored breathing, cough and expectoration	50
22—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings, and Old Ulcers	50
24—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26—For Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29—For Sore Mouth or Canker	50

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book of Directions	2 00
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Large case of 2 oz. vials, for Planters and Physicians	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
We send these Remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof HUMPHREYS, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

AGENTS WANTED—For the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature: it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 486 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 140th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

SPECIAL DISEASES.
See Advertisement headed as above under "Miscellaneous."

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 513 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.
DR. HARTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge until cured. Thereby proving his success unequalled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled, by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction by fire of the Institution of which Dr. Hartley was the head, having temporarily released him from the duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls at his temporary residence, No. 134 14th-st., near the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The following letters from parties of the highest respectability, are submitted without comment:

To the Editor of Le Courrier des Etats Unis:

You will doubtless agree with me that deafness, even when unattended with pain, must be a source of great inconvenience, especially to one who has business to transact with numerous individuals. I, as you are already aware, have been for many months affected with partial deafness, accompanied frequently with excessive pain in the head, so severe at times as to interrupt my ordinary avocations. Happily, however, I am deaf no longer. To Dr. Hartley I am indebted for my present freedom from so distressing an ailment, and to that gentleman, by your kind permission, I desire to express, through the medium of your widespread journal, my sincere and grateful thanks for his skillful treatment of my case, accomplished by a single operation, of less than fifteen minutes duration, and without causing any painful sensation. Respectfully.
JAMES A PYNE,
Collector of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*,
NEW YORK, May 26 1859.

DR. FRANCIS WM. HARTLEY—*My Dear Sir:* Nothing could give me more pleasure than responding to your request for a certificate of cure of deafness in my case. Its chronic and steadily progressive character for eighteen or twenty years before I had the pleasure of seeing you made me despair of ever obtaining relief, and in a short time I am satisfied that total deafness would have ensued. Driven at last, by the constantly increasing character of the ailment, almost to desperation, I luckily concluded to place myself under your care for treatment, and, in an incredibly short space of time, without pain or inconvenience, was restored to the full enjoyment of this faculty. So deaf had I become that as the noise, bustle and confusion of the world once more burst upon me, I was almost painfully affected with the din and confusion, not the least of which was that every one I met seemed to me to be speaking at the very extent of his lungs. The ticking of my watch was almost like the ringing of the hammer on the anvil, and the gnawings of a mouse strongly suggestive of the undermining of the building. This soon passed away, however, and for the past ten years I have heard as acutely as though no trouble had ever been experienced by the auditory apparatus. But for this timely relief the profession I had chosen and so diligently studied for years would have been abandoned from necessity, and the balance of my life been a void and empty shadow on the dial of time. In conclusion, please accept from me the renewed assurances of my lasting gratitude, affection and esteem. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
H. P. HENDMAN,
Counsellor at law, No. 6 City Hall-place, New-York.

Just Published, by Dr. HARTLEY, a pamphlet on Disease of the Ear, its Cause, Prevention and Cure. Price 25 cents by mail or otherwise. See advertisement in another column.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW YORK FROM FULTON MARKET SLIP.
At 6:30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M. (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:00 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays, 25 cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—The cars of the Staten Island Railroad Company will leave Tottenville daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Tottenville at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with the 8 and 10 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 7.50 and 9.50 A. M., and 1.50, 4.50 and 6.50 P. M., connecting with the 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York. Stopping at Garrettson's, New Dorp, Club House, Gifford's, Eltingville, Armadale, Huguenot, Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains and Richmond Valley.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Tottenville at 8 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M., and 2 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:50 A. M., and 1:50 and 5:50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York; stopping at all intermediate stations.

Fare from New-York to New-Dorp Station, 20 cents; to Tottenville, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Dépôt; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A M., and 7 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M. 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4.15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 9:25 and 10.45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6.15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10.10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.— RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD— FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New York at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Eatontown at 7½ A. M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding houses on the 18th inst. The ALICE PRICE has just been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. Elias Height's Line of stages connect with both trains for Squan.

On MONDAY, 18th inst., because of the opening Celebration, the ALICE PRICE will leave New-York at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. For the Grand Excursion see advertisement in Excursion Column.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Lines. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3, 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY— Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6 50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 4:30, and 5:36 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:38, 5 36 and 6:40 P. M.

BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH. Superintendent.

HARLEM RIVER AND S. D. NAV. CO.
The steamers EMILY and TIGER leave their wharf at the north or upper side of the Third-av. Bridge, Harlem, for HIGH BRIDGE and Century House near KINGSBRIDGE, every hour during the day, touching each way at McComb's Dam, Tomlinson's Woods, Morris' Dock, and Fordham Landing, and connecting at Harlem with the steamers SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN SHORE, to and from Peck-slip and 10th-st.
First trip from Harlem at 6:30 A. M.
Last trip down from the Century House at 7 P. M.
Fare 6 cents.
The THIRD-AV. CARS arrive at and leave the steam boat landing every five minutes.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—The steamers EMILY and TIGER leave the wharf at Harlem for High Bridge and Tomlinson's Woods every half-hour during the day.
First trip from Harlem at 8 A. M.
Last trip down from Tomlinson's Woods at 7 P. M.

JUNE, 1860.
HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER AND OCEAN PORT.
THE STEAMER
LONG BRANCH,
Capt J. P. CORLIES.
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, June 15, 4 P. M.	Friday, June 15, 11 A. M.
Sunday, R.B J'e 17, 7 A. M.	Saturday, June 16 12 M.
Monday, June 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, R.B.J'e 17, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 19, 8 A. M.	Monday, June 18, 3 P. M.
Wednes'dy, June 20, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 19, 3 P. M.

NOTICE.
JAPANESE EMBASSY RECEPTION—FOR BOSTON.
The steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. WILCOX, will remain at her berth, Pier No. 2 North River, until 6 o'clock SATURDAY, June 16, to enable all who wish an opportunity of witnessing the grand reception.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. F. S HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on

SUNDAY ....June 17.	THURSDAY ......June 21.
MONDAY ....June 18	FRIDAY ....June 22.
WEDNESDAY ......June 20	SATURDAY ......June 23.

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8 Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9.
A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments.
Bait and fishing tackle supplied.
Fare for the Excursion ....Fifty Cents
Affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

JUNE, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'day, June 13, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 2½ P. M.
Th'sday, June 14, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 15, 11½ A. M.	Friday, June 15, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 16, 3 P. M., con'ng LAURA P. Bay.	Sunday, June 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, June 17, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 18, 6¼ A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5.45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD—Landing at Chelsea, Rossville, Tottensville and Perth Amboy. The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE will leave TO-MORROW, and every Sunday during the season rain or shine, as follows: Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st. at 8¼; and Pier No 4 North River, at 8½. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. EVERY DAY, (without exception) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 18th (Amos-st.,) and 30th-st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½; pier No. 4 North River, 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FROM Oliver-slip, E. R., in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves daily at 12 o'clock noon. Fare 50 cents. Freight taken. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND AND WHITESTONE—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust; no coal gas.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH,
MONDAY, June 18, 1860.
OPENING OF THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH.
THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARDS.

The New-York City Guards having accepted an invitation to celebrate their Twenty-seventh Anniversary at LONG BRANCH, on MONDAY, 18th inst., the Rail road Company's large and splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will convey excursionists, leaving Atlantic st. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st. Wharf, North River, at 8½ A. M., and Robinson-st. Wharf at 8¾ A. M.

The steamboat ALICE PRICE will also leave Robinson-st. Wharf at the same time, with the Military, the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey, the Mayor and Corporation of New-York City, and other invited guests. This trip embraces:
A beautiful sail down the Lower Bay,
A ride of 16 miles by Railroad,
A ramble for four hours on the Ocean Shore,
Witnessing the attractive Military parade and review.
Tickets for the Excursion, ONE DOLLAR each. Can be procured at the office of the Railroad Company, corner of Fulton and Church sts, New-York, and on board the steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, at the wharf.
DODWORTH'S BAND will accompany the Excursion.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!
The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. F. E. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Sunday, June 10,	Wednesday, June 13,
Monday, June 11,	Thursday, June 14,
Tuesday, June 12,	Friday, June 15.

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st. Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st. 8.30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer through this region, commencing June 9 Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF THE BROADWAY UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL (Rev. Dr. Chapin's) to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, TUESDAY, June 19, 1860. The steamboat CROTON and barge CLEVELAND, together with the Seventh Regiment National Guard Band, have been engaged for the occasion. Boat leaves Delancy st. at 7½; 22d-st. (N. R.) at 8¼; Spring-st. at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS. —The large and spacious steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX will continue to run every Saturday, leaving Robinson st. Pier at 8¼ o'clock, Spring-st. 8½, Peck-slip 8¾, and Pier No. 3, (N. R.,) 9 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. Fare, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely furnished saloons, with or without barges. Also the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 130 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.
A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, FIXTURES and lease of the drug-store on the northeast corner of Broad and Market sts., Newark, N. J. A rare chance is here offered for any one who wishes to enter into a safe and profitable business. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., to
M. WILLIAMS & BRO., Newark, N. J.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre.	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 13 Rue Faubourg, Montmatre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $68.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance
Freight received on the 20th of June. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC.
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage $130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER succeeds on WEDNESDAY, June 20.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 23d April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, 23; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75, Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 21, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M.
The ASIA will sail on the 4th of July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY would most respectfully solicit the owners and masters of all vessels to display their flags on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., as the reception of the Japanese Embassy will take place on the above day.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
Chairman of Joint Committee.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Chairman of Committee on Reception.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS,
SIMON MYERS, Secretaries.

THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS would respectfully suggest that the merchants would close their stores on SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., to enable the clerks to participate in the reception of the Japanese Embassy.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
Chairman of Joint Committee.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1860.
JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.
law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of FOLSOM & STEVENS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES FOLSOM.
LOUIS W. STEVENS.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860.